Sunday Edition

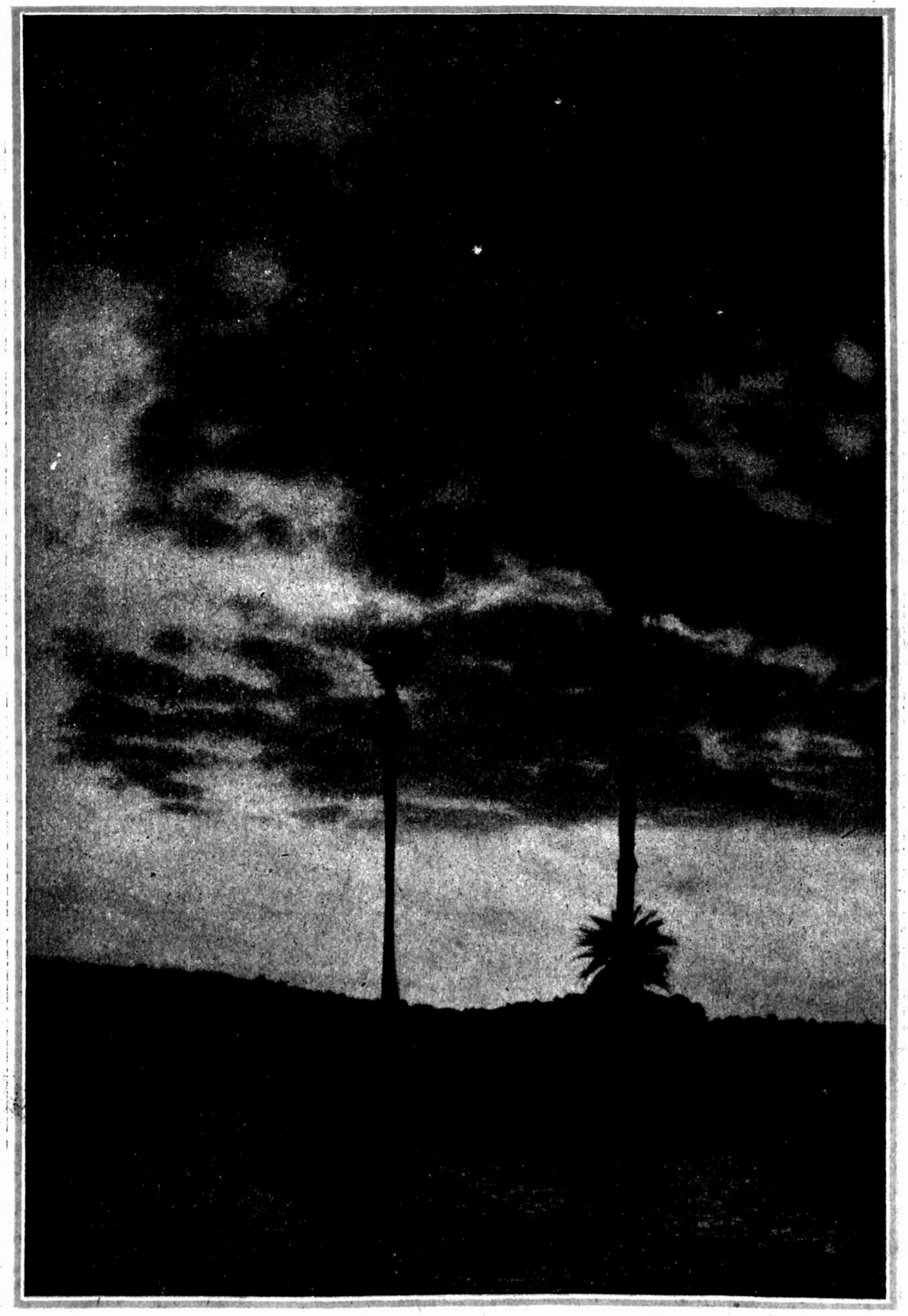
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXIII NO. 17 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1935 | PRICE:- TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIA

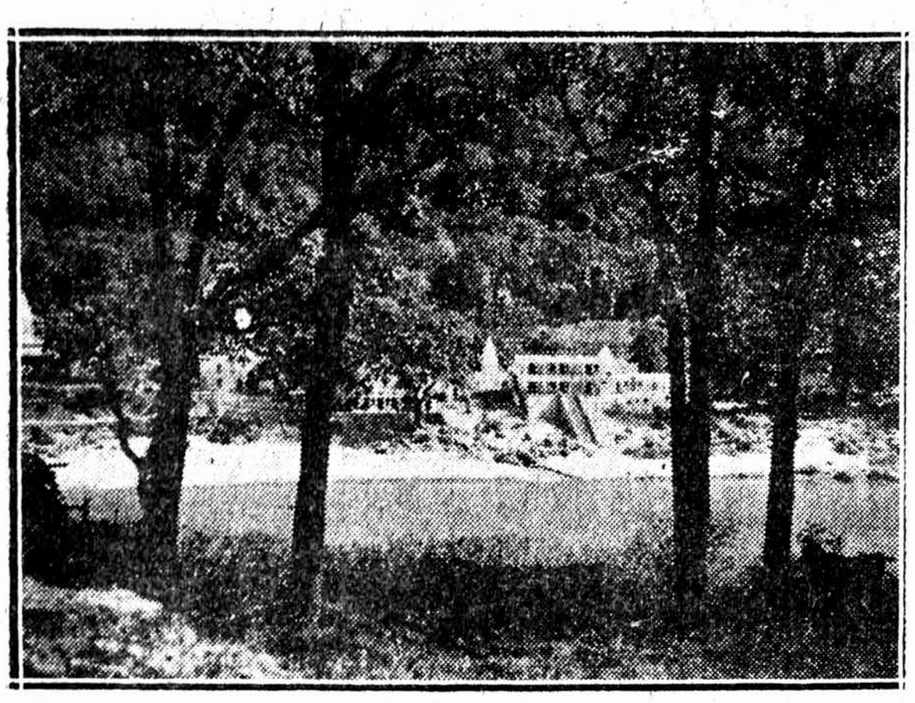
DAWN



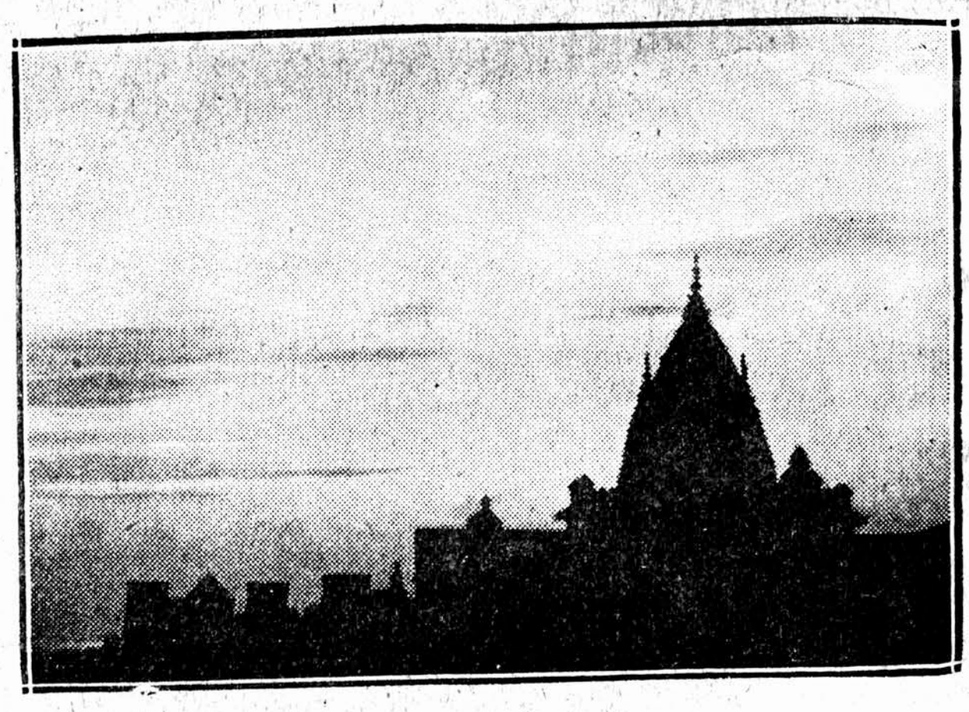
FROM THE ROYAL ALBUM

A picture made about 1873 of King George of England with his brother and sisters. King George is seated on the left, while next to him also seated, are his sisters, Her Majesty Queen Maud of Norway (centre), and Princess Victoria (on the right). Standing at the left is the late Princess Royal and on the right, the late Duke of Clarence, King George's brother.

A typical Hyderabadi bridegroom of to-day.



Hrishikesh, the picturesque village at the foot of the Himalayas, 14 miles from Hardwar.



Sunset at Puri: the famous temple of Jagannath is seen silhouetted against the sky.

(Left): "Annasatra" or feeding of the poor—who numbered thousands—at one of the Dharmashalas in Nasik during the Ramnavmi week. (Right): Followers of the Godhade Buva, who arranged for the feeding.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

GAINS OF SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN

REFRAIN FROM PROSELYTISING

Mahatma's Advice To Missionaries In India

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK EXPLAINED

WARDHAGANJ, April 27.

Regarding the interview which Mrs. Macpherson had with Gandhiji on the 17th April at Wardha, it is now stated that Mrs. Macpherson could not have a long interview as Gandhiji was silent. She wanted to know how far Missionaries could help in the rural reconstruction work, and Gandhiji replied (in writing) that missionaries could help by refraining from proselytising and confining themselves strictly to service rendered for its own sake.

In reply to her question about Gandhiji's sanitation campaign in villages, Gandhiji described the work done by his co-workers in the neighbouring village called Sindi, and the difficulties besetting them in their task. She was keenly interested in the work of the Village Industries' Association and was shown over the premises by a member of the staff who explained to her the various activities of the Association.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU'S KARNATAK TOUR

To Open Political Conference At Mangalore

BANGALORE, April 27

It is now authoritatively learnt that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress will not cancel his Karnatak Programme. He is expected to arrive here on Tuesday May 7. He will halt at Bangalore for 9 hours and will leave for Mysore the same night, and from there he will proceed to Mangalore *via* Mercara to perform the opening ceremony of the Karnatak Political Conference to be held under the precidency of Sjt Sri Prakash.

Brisk preparations are in progress by the Bangalore District Congress Committee. It is also understood that the city Municipality will present an address on the same day along with the addresses of the Youth League and District Congress Committee.—United Press

A Lourdes message says amid scenes of great solemnity and splendour the celebration began on Thursday afternoon 140 continuous masses extending over three days and nights for the peace of the world.

(Continued from Col. 4).

to the resolution considered the rent and revenue problem of the province.

A piquant situation is expected in the open session of the Conference as a group of young communists have gathered proposing Red Flag demonstration and have distributed leaflets asking peasants not to follow Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel.—United Press.

Country Stands For Congress

Congress Party Has Not Compromised On Principle

BHULABHAI'S REPLY TO SOCIALIST CRITICISM

Suburban Political Conference Begins At Vile Parle

A reply to the Congress Socialists' criticism of the activities of the Congress Party in the Assembly was given by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, in the course of his presidential address at the Third Session of the Bombay Suburban District Political Conference held on Saturday evening.

The sincerity and earnestness of the Congress group, said Mr. Desai, convinced the large majority in the Assembly that where interests of unity lay as against the influence and patronage of Government, all the Congress could offer was the moral satisfaction of doing the right thing for the country and yet the Congress had achieved the co-operation of every section of the House on all the broad issues of national policy.

REPLY TO SOCIALIST CRITICISM

Mr. Desai felt that the Socialists' criticism was based on incorrect facts. The omission to use the word "Constituent Assembly" during the Assembly debate on the J. P. C. did not at all mean that it did not form part of the Congress programme. Its omission was due to the fact that it was considered that it should be brought in as a special measure on the appropriate occasion.

He appealed for unity in the ranks of Congressmen and asked them to sink all differences.

REPLY TO SOCIALIST CRITICISM

PLEA FOR UNITY

While holding that it was not possible to have a structure of society as contemplated either by Socialism or by Communism at present, "as these were all remote visions," Mr. Desai said "while the society was not yet voluntarily created they might as well engage themselves usefully and unite in the mitigation of inequalities in life at present."

UNITY URGED

He appealed to the Congress Socialists to co-ordinate their efforts and not dissipate their energies in mutual recriminations, and lastly he appealed to them to give up their superiority complex.

Earlier in his speech Mr. Desai described the gains of the Satyagraha movement and said that while it showed, as evidenced by the last Assembly elections, that the country was for the Congress and not the Government, it infused among the people faith in themselves and convinced them of the utility of Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience in the attainment of freedom.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Third Session of the Bombay Suburban District Political Conference commenced its proceedings on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on the open space of ground, in front of the Upanagar Chhavni at Vile Parle.

The raised platform facing the Godbunder Road was specially decorated for the occasion, and arrangements for the squatting of delegates and visitors was made in the pit.

Specially enrolled men and women volunteers were in charge of the arrangements.

Among those present were Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande,

(Continued on page 4.)

LEADERS ARRIVE AT ALLAHABAD

Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Patel & Several A. I. C. C. Members

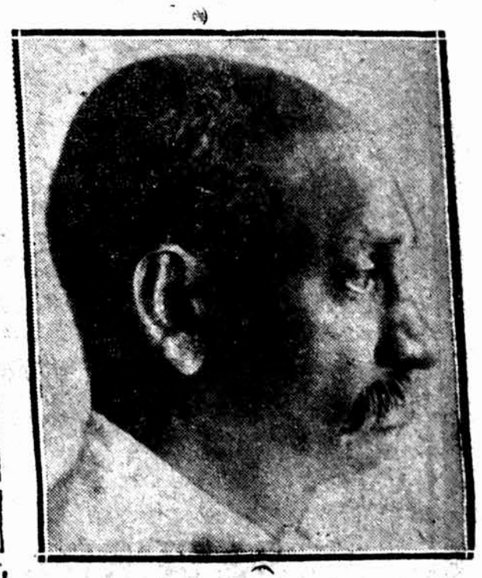
ON EVE OF KISAN CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Mrs. Naidu arrived here last night. She is staying with Mrs. Uma Nehru. Besides attending the Kisan Conference she will give an hour to sell Khaddar in the Khaddar Bhandar to-morrow evening. She will be leaving for Bombay on the 30th April.

Leading Socialists and several A. I. C. C, members also have arrived here.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here to-day with his daughter and secretary at 9-20 a.m. Congressmen had collected at the platform to receive him.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who presided over the U.P. Peasants' Conference.

Besides them there was a huge crowd at the station at the time of his arrival. He was given a great ovation and garlanded. Sardar Patel was afterwards taken to Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon's house where he would stay.—United Press.

STAGE-SET FOR KISAN CONFERENCE

Socialists Carry Day In Subjects Committee

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Sardar Patel and Mrs. Naidu paid a visit to the Khaddar Bhandar this evening, after which they were taken in a procession through the city. Thousands of villagers marched before their carriage 'en route' to the Purushottamdas Park where the Kisan Conference begins at 7 p.m. this evening.

IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

At the Subjects Committee meeting this afternoon a battle was fought for three hours on a single resolution moved by Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon. The Socialists carried the day. Mr. Sampurnanand and Mr. Bhupendra Sanyal are moving amendments

(Continued in Col. 1).

THE LONG-AWAITED MASTERPIECE . . . .

produced by:

BABURAO PAINTER

The Greatest Artist and
Director from Kolhapur

at tremendous
COSTS—
and
WITH ALL
SPLENDOUR

SHALINI CINETONE KOLHAPUR

PRESENTS

USHA

A HINDI
MYTHOLOGICAL
MUSICAL SUPER

with a selected cast including

USHADEVI ..... The Idol of Beauty
RATNAPRABHA ..... The Queen of Music
GOVINDRAO TEMBE

and others

Music composed and directed by

GOVINDRAO TEMBE

The Music Genius

Gorgeous Setting of
"KAILAS" Mountain
is sure to amaze you

Wait to See it

at

KRISHNA TALKIES

from

SATURDAY, the 4th MAY

KOHINOOR

CINEMA
—DADAR B.B.)—

from SATURDAY the 27th April
to 30th April

BERT WHEELER
and
ROBERT WOOLSEY
in
DIPLOMANIACS

DIPLONUTS
at the Peace Conference . . They made the world safe for government blondes!
A girlie riot exploding with tunes!
BERT WHEELER
ROBT. WOOLSEY
in
DIPLOMANIACS
with Marjorie White, Louis Calhern, Phyllis Barry, Hugh Herbert, Edgar Kennedy, Richard Carle. Merian C. Cooper, Executive Producer
RKO-RADIO PICTURE

Daily at 5; 7-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee on SAT. & SUN. at 2-30 P.M.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

SULOCHANA in "DO GHADI-KI-MOUJ"

NOT 'MUSTY' but 'MODERN' is the key word and 'Imperial' brings you once more the picture with its pulse on to-day—

THE GREAT

SULOCHANA

in

"DO GHADI-KI-MOUJ"

with the child-genius,
Baby Mayuri.

NEXT CHANGE at the IMPERIAL

A picture for the whole family—a Racing Classic for race-goer and non-race-goer and a gigantic human panorama!
IMPERIAL FILM CO., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

Can India Produce 'FRANKENSTEIN'?

You will get the answer in

SUDHA PICTURES LTD'S Hindi Talkie Production

KALKOOT or KISMAT-KI-BHOOL

NAYAMPALLI

with his ghastly and ghostly make-up will convince you of the statement.

The story that will tie you down to your chair.

COMING : : : : : COMING

At the **MAJESTIC CINEMA**

POWERFUL DRAMA THAT WAS EVER PRODUCED IN INDIA.
WATCH FOR THE DATE

For Booking Apply To: —**Sudha Pictures Ltd.**, Meher Mansion Tardeo Road, Wadia Street, Bombay.

For Bombay Circuit Apply To:— **Kolhapur Talkies Distributors** Parikh St., Bombay 4.

PRABHAT'S
"MARATHI"
Amrit-Manthan
Featuring:
KESHAORAO DATEY, NALINI TURKHED,
SHANTA APTE, SURESH BABU, BUA SAHEB.

A MATTER OF PRIDE FOR OUR "MARATHI" READERS—
presents itself to
BOMBAYITES—— ON
SATURDAY, the 4th MAY
at
MAJESTIC CINEMA
—Girgaum—

JURY'S VERDICT OF MURDER

Recommendation To Prosecute Assailant In Kamatipura Stabbing Case

At the adjourned inquest today on Sambhoo Narayan Tiwari (35) who was alleged to have been stabbed to death on March 31 by Fazal Ahmad Mhd. Umar at Kamatipura a verdict of murder was returned by the City Coroner's Jury.

"The stab wounds on the neck" the Jury added "were inflicted by means of a knife by suspect Fazal Ahmad Umar with homicidal intent. He ought to be prosecuted for murder under section 302 of I P C."

The cause for murder it is alleged, was a dispute over the affairs of a caol shop which was jointly managed by the deceased and the suspect.

Chootankhan Elahibakshakhan in giving evidence stated that the deceased was a rent-collector and recently was doing business in charcoal at Madanpura.

Witness was a friend of the deceased and knew him well. When he heard the cries of a woman, he went to the place and saw the deceased stabbed by the accused.

The Jury returned the verdict given above.

DEPRESSION IN ANDAMANS SEA

Associated With Temporary Advance Of Monsoon

POONA, April 27.

The depression in the Andamans Sea which is centred this morning near latitude 14 degrees north, longitude 96 degrees east, is associated with a temporary advance of the south-west monsoon in Tenasserim where general rain has fallen. Local thunderstorm and rain also occurred in the North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in Bengal, Assam and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair three quarters of an inch, Tavoy three inches, Victoria Point two inches. Gwa three quarters of an inch, Dhubri two inches, Dinajpore three quarters of an inch. Darjeeling a quarter of an inch. Peshawar three quarters of an inch and Parachinar quarter of an inch.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Tenasserim, and extend and increase in the Pegu and Irrawady Divisions. Local thundershowers will also occur in Assam and Bengal.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Tenasserim and extend in the Pegu Division during the next 24 hours.

ART IN EDUCATION

Interesting Discussion At The Pupils' Own School

The opening ceremony of the terminal functions of the Pupils' Own School took place the 25th instant at 9 p.m. when Sjt. Kanaiyalal H, Vakil the well-known art critic was in the chair.

After the recitation of the prayer by the children of the school, Mr. Pinakin Trivedi, of the Pupils' Own School, read a paper on "The Child and Play." He emphasised the fact that a child has an extinct to imitate ng that is done in his daily plays. A child should be studied thoroughly in his play. He begins his education by play and formulates his principles and ideas through play, which shapes his future life. Mr. Kulkarni of the Pupils' own school then read another paper on the "place of Art in Education." He traced upon the existing defects of the present system of education which has no place for fine arts which has got direct relations with heart. The only education which a child gets everywhere, is literary. He explained the necessity of fine arts—in life.

GUJARATI INTELLECTUALS.

The president in his concluding remarks emphasise that if the place of art in Gujarat was not as high as it should be the people who were responsible for this, were intellectuals of Gujrat. He drew the attention of the parents to the remarks of some foreign educaionists, that Indian parents found their children and do not educate them. The instincts in children should not be checked but should be intelligently bent towards the seeking of the causes of things and create something new from it.

In the evening the President declared the exhibition of the school open. The exhibition is mainly of handcrafts done by the pupils of the school from eight to seventeen years of age. The exhibits can be divided into four parts—Drawing and painting; leather work, clay-modelling and embroidery, sewing, etc. All these articles are very beautiful considering the age of the children who prepared them. In short the visitor will have a clear idea as to how far Art can suppliment the defects of the University courses. The attempts of this institution to correlate fine art with usual courses of studies are really praiseworthy.

The exhibition will remain open for visitors upto 29th instant from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

YET ANOTHER PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDY

Devanibai, a fifteen-year-old girl, wife of Lodak Ratansi, sustained burns on Friday night while boiling milk on an old primus stove.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital but died there yesterday morning.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest on her yesterday.

A Rare Opportunity to ART LOVERS
Under the auspices of the "IRAN LEAGUE"
The Persian Art Exhibition
TOWN HALL DAILY FROM 2 to 8 p.m
From 24th to 3rd May, 1935.
Entrance As. 4 only.

SWASTIKA PICTURES Ltd's
Produced under the personal supervision of Mr. C. R. Gvalani.
Gala Opening on Saturday 4th May 1935
SUPREME SHOW OF THE SEASON
Dard-e-Ulfat
Rs. 1,50,000 were spent after ONE COMPLETE Year To Produce with 2,000 PLAYERS.
Directed by:— DHIRUBHAI DESAI.
Assisted by:— J. P. GIDWANI.
Featuring:— HEERA, MUDHUKAR GUPTE, YAKBAL, ATTAMAHOMED, JAGANNATH, GIDDY—Etc., Etc.
Old Carlton Talkie.
SWASTIKA TALKIES

The P. E. N. And All-India Hindi Literary Conference

In response to an invitation from the All India Literary Conference, the India P. E. N. Centre sent two delegates to Indore Mr. K. S. Chavava and Mr. M A Bari These delegates explained the aims and objects of the P. E. N. organisation to the assembled friends and as a result the Conference adopted the following resolution:—

"This Conference welcomes the P. E. N. India Centre, which is organised for harmony, co-operation and friendliness between different vernaculars of India and requests all Hindi writers to co-operate with and support it."

The above resolution was moved from the chair by Gandhiji, who spoke favouring the world-wide organisation of the P. E. N., especially as it aspired to bring the different vernacuar literary movements in unison and harmony.

Before the delegates dispersed some of the Hindi writers present enrolled themselves as members of the India P. E. N. Centre

3rd Glorious Week!
COME AND LAUGH!
BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES'
(CALCUTTA.)
INSAF-KI-TOPE
Starring:—
VITHALDAS PANCHOTIA,
Miss SHEILA, RAJKUMARI
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
Time: 2-45, 5-15, 8, 10-45.
NEXT WEEK
Shree
MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S
"CHIRAG-E-HUSNA"
(LAMP OF LOVELINESS)

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS PARTY'S WORK

(Continued from page 1).

K. F. Nariman, Chandulal Desai, Swami Anand, S. A. Brelvi, Shankerrao Deo, B. G. Kher, Nagindas Master, Surji Vallabhdas, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Messrs. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Vaikunth L. Mehta, Ramnikrai N. Mehta and others.

DELEGATES WELCOMED

After some songs by Mrs. Devyani and the children of the Pupils' Own School, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the Conference. He said that it was customary for the Chairman of Reception Committees to deal with the political situation in the country, in the course of their speech. But he did not intend doing so, because he did not feel himself competent to do so, when a man of outstanding ability in politics was presiding over the Conference. Nor did he have any new political programme on which he could speak.

Continuing, he said that he was the resident of Vile Parle since 1906, when the place where they were meeting was still under water. But since then there have been great developments in the political situation in the country, and Vile Parle had also proved its mettle during the last Civil Disobedience movement. The atmosphere of the suburbs was electrified since Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj started the campaign on April 6, of 1930 in which year the Chhavni was bought over. Since then the building had made history. It was really thrilling to recount those two or three years in which Vile Parle played her due role during the great struggle. Women of the Suburbs did take their due share in the struggle.

VILE PARLE'S PRIDE

Mr. Bhatt was proud that in spite of there being no less than 60 institutions in Vile Parle, there was nothing that went to show that there was internal differences amongst the workers. This in itself was a great achievement. The greatest achievement from the point of view of the suburbs was acquirement of the Chhavni, in which an educational institution had been started. He was confident that whatever lead the Congress might give, Vile Parle and the suburbs would carry out the instructions and fulfil the expectations of the Congress. He was sure that whatever the Conference might decide it would be in the larger interests of the country.

Mr. B. G. Kher in proposing Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to the chair said that the Chhavni would go down into the history of India's Struggle for Freedom. He referred to the resolution of the All-India Liberal Association which decided against the New Constitution and also to the Opposition to the New India Bill by the U.P. Liberal Conference, and said that though the Congress had been trying the Non-co-operation Movement for the last ten years, it had for the first time decided on entering the Legislature and fighting the bureaucracy from within.

The Congress Party within the Assembly had done splendid work, and the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee had congratulated the Party on its splendid work. While every member of the Party deserved the congratulation of the country, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Party deserved special praise, thanks and congratulation of all for the able way in which he led the Party within the Assembly. He recounted the activities of Mr. Bhulabhai on behalf of the country and the Congress, and thought that he was the best man suited for the Presidentship of the Conference. Very soon the country would be faced with the new Constitution. The question whether the constitution should be worked or not and whether offices should be accepted by Congressmen or not would have to be decided. To decide on questions like the above, meant very heavy responsibility and those questions would come up for decision very soon.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, in seconding the proposition, said that it was nearly seven years before that the Suburban District Political Conference was held. She was happy to note that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, one of the outstanding personalities in Indian politics of to-day, had accepted to preside over the Conference. She was confident that the veteran leader would show the proper way and lead his followers to victory.

WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF MOTILAL.

Mr. Pereira in supporting the proposition said that Mr. Desai had filled into the gap created by the demise of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. He had proved himself to be a man of outstanding ability and clear thinking. He was one of the few great politicians that India possessed to-day. He heartily supported the proposition.

Presidential Address

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, then delivered his presidential address. He thanked the organisers of the Conference for asking him to preside on the first occasion of holding a Conference since the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, when Congress workers met together to take stock of the situation and decide the future programme.

Mr. Desai, in a brief survey of British rule in India, drew attention of the audience to three epoch-making stages, the importance of which had not been fully realised. From a national point of view, the first 50 or 60 years after the advent of British in India, passed off when British rule was acquiesced in, as good as was evidenced by the writings of several poets and authors even up to the reign of Queen Victoria.

Since 1906, however, continued the speaker, it became apparent that under no circumstances, could a foreign rule conduce to the growth of any people. Nonetheless, the next period of five or 10 years was devoted to the mitigation of the obvious defects of foreign rule, and while Indians claimed Self-rule they did not take any steps for the eradication of the defects of a foreign rule.

SELF-RULE, THE ONLY RULE.

Then followed a period beginning with 1915, during which, partly by reason of the Great War and the ideas which became common stock of the majority of mankind, and mainly due to the awakening of India by Mahatma Gandhi, it was realised that the only salvation of India lay in the substitution of Self-Government for foreign rule, not merely as an economic gain for the country, but because freedom was the thing that mattered most, immeasurable in terms of mere material advantages. It was realised as a concrete event to be fought for, that no race could ever grow to its fullest height without the concrete form of freedom in every respect. The instrument and methods, viz., Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience were perhaps visualised in the scriptures as a moral possibility, but never put to test in daily life of human affairs. They were naturally doubted and ridiculed and regarded as futile. They took root into the land and measuring their application both in intensity and strength in 10 years' time, the last Satyagraha struggle distinctly put them above ridicule, futility and contempt. The movement attained a place as high and strong as any war of force in the cause of Freedom. It took three years to suppress temporarily the movement by application of force and at one stage, it was actually postponed by a truce between the Government and the leaders of the people.

LEGACY OF FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

The movement, therefore, notwithstanding the physical suppression has left the country with the legacy of a strong moral foundation of the conviction and utility of these two new forces in the attainment of freedom. The next gain in the last struggle was the faith which the people acquired in themselves and their efforts to gain their objective.

TEST OF PEOPLE'S FAITH

The next important thing, according to the speaker, after the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement, was the test of the faith of the people in the

(Continued on page 43).

Schools Committee's Claim For Partial Increase In Grant

Secretary's Draft Letter--Will Standing Committee Recommend To Corporation?

At a special meeting of the Schools Committee held on Saturday, the Secretary, tabled the letter prepared by him in accordance with the resolution adopted at its last meeting that:

"In view of the fact that Government have sanctioned the extension of the currency of the Development Loan from 18 to 30 years and in view of the savings in Debt Charges to the extent of several lakhs to the Corporation, the Schools Committee request to the Standing Committee and the Corporation to give a supplementary Grant of Rs. one lakh to the Schools Committee for the current year's expenses to supplement the deficit of one lakh and eighty thousand rupees which was reduced from the submitted Budget by the Standing Committee and the Corporation owing to financial stringency existing during last year.

"2. That the Secretary be requested to place before the Committee at their next meeting, the draft of the letter to be addressed to the Standing Committee and the Corporation."

THE DRAFT LETTER

The following is the Secretary's draft letter:—

I have the honour, by direction of the Schools Committee, to request you to please place this letter before the Standing Committee for their consideration.

The Schools Committee had, when they submitted their Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36, asked for a grant of Rs. 32,87,827 from the Corporation. It might be stated that the Budget Estimates as submitted left little margin for further curtailment in the Schools Committee's opinion as they had made provision only for the barest needs of the several departments and activities with the management of which they have been entrusted.

OVER A LAKH LESS

Presumably, however, on account of financial stringency, the Corporation sanctioned for the Schools Committee for the year 1935-36, a grant of Rs. 30,70,000 only (with cut) i.e., Rs. 31,05,000 (without cut). This works out to Rs. 1,82,827 less than what was requested by the Schools Commitee.

The Schools Committee will have now to adjust their Budget according to the grant sanctioned by the Corporation. But, they feel that as they had framed their Budget with very little margin for further retrenchment, it would be a task well-night impossible to re-adjust the Budget so as to cut down from it such a large amount as Rs. 1,82,827.

"A MODEST CLAIM"

The Schools Committee understand that on account of the extension of the currency of the Development Loan, the Corporation has obtained a saving to the extent of some lakhs of rupees in the Debt Charges and consequently, the Schools Committee has grounds for submitting a modest claim for a partial increase in their grant to the extent of at least one lakh of rupees. The Schools Commitee hope that the difficulties in the way of the adjustment of their Budget will be materially lessened if the Standing Committee will be pleased to forward with their recommendation to the Corporation, this very reasonable request of theirs."

The Committee appointed a sub-committee of five members to approve the draft letter.

JAT-POLICE CLASH

Heavy Casualties Reported Consequent On Fire Being Opened

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WOMAN

NEW DELHI, April 27.

Alarming reports are received from Sikar of a serious clash between several hundred Jats and the Thikana police at village Kudan over an alleged assault on a Jat woman for rent collection. It is reported that the police opened fire twice, resulting in injuries to many Jats.

It is further reported that 37 persons died of bullet-wounds. 100 Jats have been arrested. The situation is reported to be grave.

Telegrams have been despatched to the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General at Rajputana. The Jat community is greatly stirred.—United Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION PROROGUED

SIMLA, April 26.

The Session of the Council of State has been prorogued.

June third has been notified, as a public holiday in celebration of the King's Birthday.—A. P.

Protest Against Gangour Fair Occurrence

TO-DAY'S MEETING AND PROCESSION

A public meeting under the auspices of Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, Pushtikar Brahman Maha Mandal, Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha and Phalodi Gangour Defence Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Chowpatty sands, to protest against the action of the authorities of Phalodi (in Jodhpur State) at the Gangour Fair. Pandit Ramchandra Sharma Vir will be in chair.

A procession is also being arranged, which will start from Chandi Bazar at 4 p.m.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will unfurl the Flag and speak on his impressions of the Jubbulpore meeting of the A. I. C. C.

KRISHNA

TALKIES (DUBASH THEATRE)
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY: Matinee 3 p.m.

29th
and
FINAL Week
of the Record-Making and Record-Breaking
PRABHAT'S Epic Jewel.
"AMRIT MANTHAN"
that has made HISTORY in Filmdom!
REMEMBER—this week is your
LAST CHANCE
to witness India's First PERFECT Picture!
TO-DAY'S SHOWS NOS.:
489, 490, 491.

Direction:—
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY: Matinee 3 p.m.
GLORIOUS 3rd Week
of Prabhat's New Mythological Picture
CHANDRASENA'
चंद्रसेना
A Romantic Legend From "Ramayan"
SEE the SPECTACULAR SCENES
of the
UNDERWORLD
('PATALA-LOK')
Featuring
NALINI TARKHUD,
SURESHBABU,
RAJANEE
and other Prabhat-Stars.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC!
ENCHANTING DANCES!

NOTE—
There will be a special show of
CHANDIDAS
at the MINERVA TALKIES
in aid of
THEIR MAJESTIES'
SILVER JUBILEE FUND
On Tuesday 30th at 3 p. m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture
"THE WORK BEFORE US"
Sunday April 28th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees. No Collections.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 10, 1991
Muslim: Mohurrum 24, 1353
Parsi: Avan 24, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 12m
Sunset: 7h 0m
High Tide: 7-46 20-15
Low Tide: 1-58 13-52

Silver Jubilee Olympic Games, Men's Day, Cooperage, 2-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Concert in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund at Bombay Port Trust Sports Club, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, 6 p.m.

Cinema performance in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund at Pathe Cinema, 10 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 30.

Cinema show in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund, Minerva Talkies, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Building, 3 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund by Boys' Gymkhana assisted by local amateurs (for children only), Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 2.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Special Service for Boy Scouts, relayed from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. 8-30 p.m. A Recital by Bruno Raikin (South African Pianist), Chaconne (Handel). 9-00 p.m The B. B. C. Orchestra (Section D). conducted by Keith Douglas. 10-00 p.m Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Popular Ballards.† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

†Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Wavelengths 350.9 and 31.36 metres 10-0 a.m. A Concert of Classical Music. 12-0 noon. Dajos Bela and His Orchestra. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. A Classical Concert. 8-30 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. 10-30 p.m Close down.

SHRI BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ

A social gathering of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj will be held at Morar Baug, Khattar Lane near C. P. Tank Road to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL GATHERING

The Second Belgaum Cosmopolitan social gathering will be held under the presidentship of Mr. D. S. Oka, Asst. Judge at the Sardar's High School to-day (Sunday).

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Baradine' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 30th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TAMIL ARYA SABHA

The first of the series of the twelve free lectures on Bhagavat Geetha will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chubildas High School, Dadar, (B. B. C. I.)

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at 28 Manordas Street, Holi Chakla, Fort.

'C' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

In connection with the Sree Rama Navami Mahotsav there will be poor feeding for about 1,000 people in the Samaj premises to-day (Sunday) from 10 a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"David Copperfield". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Kid Millions." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Limehouse Blues." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Kentucky Kernels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual

GLOBE—"Insaf-ki-Tope." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Diplomaniacs." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Strawberry Roan and My Pal The King". (Double programme). To-day at 10 a.m.

EDWARD—"Viva Villa." Dhobi Talao. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

VAKOLA VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY

The annual gathering and sports of the Vakola Vernacular School conducted by the Vakola Vernacular Education Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the School premises when Dr. P. A. Dias, the President of the Bandra Municipality will preside.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The annual festival of Sri Ramanuja will commence from to-day (Sunday) and will last for ten days till May 7. The hours of worship will be between 8 and 10 p.m.

KHAR EDUCATION SOCIETY

The first annual celebration of Khar Education Society's Sharda Mandir will take place to-day (Sunday) at 6 pm. (S.T.) at the Laxminagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Seth Ramdas Khimji will preside.

RESALE OF BELGIAN BONDS

The Consul-General-for Belgium in Bombay writes:—

As a new propaganda is carried on in India for the resale of Belgian Bonds, it is deemed necessary, for the knowledge of the public, to make the following statement:

The Belgian Government have no agent whatever in India for the sale or resale of Belgian Bonds, which have all been placed with the public at the time of issue.

The resale of Belgian Bonds by instalments or otherwise is carried on by private concerns or individuals, whose operations or promises the Belgian Government does not guarantee in any way.

RESIGNATION OF MULRAJ

The Council of A (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee at the meeting on Friday accepted the resignation of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas of his presidentship and has put on record his valuable services to the Ward. Mr. Jumakhlal Mehta is appointed as joint secretary with Mr. Bhagvandas Bhavsar.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Work Before Us" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

GHATKOPAR RASHTRIYA SHALA

The annual gathering of the Ghatkopar Rashtriya Shala will be held at the Jain Upashraya, under the presidentship of Shyt. K. F. Nariman to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) when dialogues and concert etc. will be performed by school pupils.

FREE HINDI CLASS IN 'C' WARD

Free Hindi Class will be conducted by Sjt. Gajendranath Sherman from to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Those who desire to take advantage of this class should get their names register during the office hours at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the M. B. Union, Bombay, Prof. M. D Altekar, of Wilson College, will deliver a public lecture on "Navamatavad," at the hall of the Chhabildas Lallubhai Boys' High School, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PATHE
TO-DAY 10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m

PLAYGROUND of HUMAN DEVILS!
Limehouse . . . where desperate men and women live and love for what the hour may bring . . . romance . . . danger . . . violence . . . mystery . . . sudden death!
Adolph Zukor presents
"LIMEHOUSE BLUES"

with GEORGE RAFT, JEAN PARKER
ANNA MAY WONG
"An Action-Packed Melodrama"
Also POPEYE CARTOON
A Paramount Picture.

New Turn In Maintenance Case

Accused In Mazagaon Paternity Case Applies For Transfer On Ground Of Indulgence By Magistrate

An application was made before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday for a transfer of the case filed by Miss Marjorie Officer against Taherbhai Gulam Hussain, claiming maintenance for a child born to the complainant.

The application was made on behalf of Mr. Gulum Hussain, by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate. The Magistrate ordered the issue of notice on the complainant to show cause why the case should not be transferred from the file of Mr. Oscar H. Brown to that of any other learned Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kanuga, on behalf of the respondent, stated that his client was apprehensive of the Court being influenced by the evidence of Mr. Payne, who had received a good deal of indulgence.

It was stated that Mr. Payne went into the witness box with the Evidence Act in his hand and argued whether the evidence he was giving was admissible or not when an objection was raised by Mr. Khairaz.

Immediately after Mr. Khairaz's reappearance, he entered an emphatic protest against Mr. Payne being allowed to remain in Court on the ground that he understood Mr. Payne to be a witness in the case. The learned Magistrate informed Mr. Khairaz that he had allowed Mr. Payne to remain in Court on his assurance that he (Mr. Payne) was only a formal witness. Mr. Khairaz did not press his opposition on the faith of the assurance said to have been given by Mr. Payne.

In the course of the proceedings, however, it was found that the Magistrate's attitude towards Mr. Payne was most indulgent. He was allowed to interpose remarks and explanations during the cross-examination of the Complainant and to make statements which no witness would have been allowed to make. The following are some instances of the interference in which Mr. Payne indulged in the course of the proceedings:—

"Lattitude To Solicitor"

In the application the accused in the case says, 'inter alia',

(a) The Complainant stated in the cross-examination of Mr. Khairaz that she did not know any of the facts of life (i.e. she was ignorant of sex matters). The learned Magistrate expressed his great surprise in view of her statement that she was twenty years of age. Mr. Payne interposed at this stage, and said that the Complainant's statement was quite correct and that even now parents never revealed facts relating to sex matters in that part of Scotland from where he came. The learned Magistrate thereupon remarked to Mr. Khairaz that it was not surprising as such things do happen in some cases.

(b) The Complainant stated in her cross-examination that she had never been to a dance in her life. On the learned Magistrate expressing surprise, Mr. Payne again interposed a remark to the effect that that was quite true and that he knew how the girl had been brought up. The learned Magistrate thereupon told Mr. Khairaz that she was probably brought up according to the Victorian ideas.

ALLOWED TO ARGUE.

(c) Mr. Payne was allowed extraordinary latitude to such an extent that an apprehension naturally arose in my mind that I should not have a fair trial Mr. Payne stepped into the witness box after the termination of the Complainant's cross-examination. His evidence is to the effect that my father made an admission to him that I was the father of the Complainant's child.

He was allowed to go into the witness box with a copy of the Evidence Act in his hand, and when Mr. Khairaz objected to that part of his evidence relating to the alleged admission of my father, he was allowed to argue in the witness box that that part of his evidence was admissible under Sec 18 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Khairaz protested against Mr. Payne being allowed to assume the role of Complainant's Counsel when he was giving evidence on behalf of the Complainant and pointed out that Mr. Darasha, who was conducting the case for the prosecution, could alone address legal arguments to the Court on her behalf.

The learned Magistrate thereupon made an observation to the effect that if some of us could explain the law half as lucidly as Mr. Payne, cases would be conducted much better. However, merited that compliment may be, it is respectfully submitted that the extraordinary deference shown by the learned Magistrate to Mr. Payne and the extent to which he was permitted to deviate from the position of a witness and to appropriate the privileges of Counsel, tended to create in me a feeling of despondency and fear that I would not get a fair and unbiassed trial in a case sought to be supported by the evidence of a witness who gets such privileged treatment from the Court.

"Disheartening Remark"

Further the applicant says:—

"I may be permitted to point out that on 16th April 1935 the learned Magistrate made a remark which disheartened me completely as it led me to believe that the learned Magistrate had made up his mind against me. The said remark was made under the following circumstances.

"While the cross-examination of the Complainant was going on Mr. Khairaz asked the Magistrate to request the Press representatives not to report the case. The learned Magistrate said that Mr. Khairaz was making an application for self-protection. Mr. Khairaz replied that that observation was hardly fair and that the learned Magistrate might ascertain whether the Complainant desired publicity. The latter, thereupon, replied that after the case was over, she intended to look for an employment and that if the case was reported in the press, it might prejudice her prospect of getting an employment. The learned Magistrate thereupon, observed that if two persons of different communities behaved in that disgraceful manner, they should bear the consequences and added that the whole matter appeared to be very 'soddy'!

"This observation of the learned Magistrate cannot be justified except on the assumption that the story alleged by the Complainant was true and that he had already made up his mind that the Complainant had had sexual intercourse with the Respondent.

COMPLAINT AGAINST SOLICITOR

Magistrate Issues Summons

Allegations of cheating were made against a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday, by a Charcoal merchant in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,143-8-0.

It was alleged that the Solicitor had received a cheque which formed part of the proceeds of a consent decree and had retained it in spite of repeated demands made by the complainant.

The Magistrate issued a summons upon the Solicitor and also an immediate summons to produce the cheque in Court.

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie appearing for the complainant, Karimuddin I. Thekedar, stated that his client had engaged the services of Mr. Kothare of Messrs. Sukhtankar, Gupte and Kothare to file a suit in the High Court for the recovery of sum of Rs. 5,450. It was agreed that in the event of the suit being compromised or settled, the Solicitor was to be paid a sum of Rs. 600 by way of fees.

After the suit was filed there was a proposal for a settlement and ultimately a consent decree for Rs. 4,250 was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

The complainant had during the progress of the hearing of the case paid to the Solicitor the sum of Rs 110 towards costs.

The defandant in the High Court suit, paid by two cheques to the Solicitor the sum of Rs 4,250. It was alleged that although the complainant had paid Rs 600 as agreed for cost to Mr Kothare the Solicitor he still retained one cheque for Rs 1,000

The complainant approached the Secretary of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society and later the Taxing Master of the High Court. He was then advised to file this complaint before a criminal Court.

Sir Hormuzdiar P Dastur after hearing Mr Birdie passed orders as above.

DIED AFTER DOG BITE

Datadin Shivdayal (40) who was bitten by a dog about a month ago took worse all of a sudden on Thursday evening.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital and detained there for treatment of Hydrophobia. He died there on Friday.

Servant's Suicidal Fall?

Mayashankar Gopalji, a servant was discovered dead in the early hours of Saturday morning in front of his residence at Daryastan Street.

Mayashankar was residing on the fifth floor. When the police saw the body, it is stated, he was bleeding profusely.

The police state that it is a case of suicide though nobody saw him falling down.

After the recording of formal evidence, the City Coroner adjourned the inquiry till April 29.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF SARDA ACT

(From A Correspondent.)
NARSANDA, April 26.

A complaint has been filed under the Child Marriage Restraint Act against Surajben, Chaturbhai Kuberbhai, Gor Lallubhai Govindbhai of Thamana and Gor Shivshanker Girjashanker of Nadiad in connection with the marriage of Lalitaben who is said to be aged 11-1|2.

This marriage is said to have been celebrated in spite of the objection of the Gujarat Patidar Yuvak Mandal.

The case has been fixed for preliminary inquiries.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—"Dias Lodge," Grant Road, Rana Street, large, airy, oil-painted, quiet, and gas laid Flats for Hindu families.

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let—Office Chamber with Electric light, fan and telephone convenience. Apply Messrs. Madanlal T. Engineer, 79, Medows Street. (4115).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Children's Books, Fashion Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Ephemeris, Birthday Cards, Picture Frames, Autographs, Post Cards, Stamp Albums, King Co., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4118).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Arranging loan to Gazetted officers on easy terms and confident apply to J. F. Chavan & Co., Loan Agents 162, Bhawani Peth, Poona City. (4118A)

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Canvassing Agents for various cities in Hyderabad, Deccan State Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Gujarat for the sale of "The Thalca Lemon Squash". Apply to Post Box No. 10, Delhi, (4099).

87. PHRENOLOGY

Desai's Phrenological Studio—104, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6. Consultations—Detailed Verbal Opinion, Fifteen Rupees. Shorter—Ten, Five and Two—Students' half fee. (4106).

Public Notices

CAUTION.

Messrs. SOORCHAND DAMODAR, BEZWADA, informs the public that Mohanlal Damodar their brother and clerk left their shop on Feb. 26, 1935. The firm does not undertake any responsibility for his actions. Persons dealing with him ever since are therefore cautioned to be doing so at their own risk.

SOORCHAND DAMODAR,
1006

PARCEL MURDER CASE ACCUSED ACQUITTED

MADRAS, April 26.

Observing that there was no proof whateyer that the woman was murdered, Mr. Justice Curgenen delivered judgment in the High Court to-day setting aside the conviction and sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Madura on Narayanaswami Iyer, a railway mail sorter at the Madura junction, the accused, in what is known as the Madura Parcel Murder Case.

The accused was charged with the murder of his wife on the 21st February 1934.

Mr. Justice Sankara Menon concurred and the accused was ordered to be set at liberty.—A.P.

SIKH UNITY EFFORTS FAIL

Central Akali Dal Rejects Compromise & Formula

LAHORE, April 27.

After six hours deliberation commencing from 10 p.m. last night and lasting till 4 a.m. this morning, the Central Akali Dal virtually rejected the compromise agreement signed by the representatives of the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Central Akali Dal at Lahore on the night of 10th instant. Fear was expressed by Master Tara Singh in this connection and his most earnest appeal for the ratification of the said agreement fell on deaf ears.

The meeting although not in letters but in spirit, recorded a censure motion against Giani Sher Singh, their accredited representative and his colleague Sardar Harban Singh, signatories to the compromise agreement, thus the door for the unity of different sections being barred for the present.

Much interest was evinced when a resolution calling upon the Sikhs to boycott the Silver Jubilee celebrations and protesting against the Communal Award was moved. After a stormy debate the resolution asking the Sikhs to abstain from participating in the Jubilee celebrations was adopted without division.—United Press.

FRENCH MINISTRY & GERMAN PLANES

No Shooting Down In Peace Time, Says Air Official

PARIS, April 26.

The interpretation made in some quarters that France will force down German aeroplanes flying over French fortifications is described by the Air Ministry as absurd. The official stated Government do not shoot down aeroplanes in peacetime.

The communique meant, Government will ake measures of local surveillance in the sense of identifying the machines passing over the frontier and if necessary take legal or diplomatic proceedings.—Reuter's Special.

I. R. A. LEADER IMPRISONED

Barry Refuses To Recognise Military Tribunal

(SPECIAL CABLE)

DUBLIN, April 26

The military tribunal has sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment Thomas Barry, leader of the I.R.A. at Cork for being a member of an unlawful association

A police officer testified that Barry when questioned said the object of the I.R.A. was to force the British to evacuats the country and destroy the two Dominion parliaments and break the connection with England.

Barry asserted that there were 20,000 men in the I.R.A. in Ireland He refused to reconise the court.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT TO BE SIGNED

M. Laval Says It Aims At Preventing War

PARIS, April 26.

The early initialling of the Franco-Soviet pact is expected to follow the new instructions sent from Moscow to-day to M. Potemkin, the Soviet Ambassador here.

M. Laval in a speech to-day declared that if the pact were to be such as the French communists recommended (namely unlimited contract of mutual military assistance) it would land them in war, and he would refuse to sign it.

The pact, as he envisaged it in agreement with Moscow aimed at preventing and not provoking war.—Reuter's Special.

Special Trains Pour Thousands Of Visitors Into London

FOOTBALL FANS CREATE SCENES OF RIOTOUS ENTHUSIASM

LONDON, April 27.

The annual "oop for t'coop" invasion of London began before dawn, special trains arriving from all parts, disgorging thousands of dreary-eyed, but gaily bedecked and light-hearted, fans whirring rattles and sporting enormous rosettes.

Some girls are dressed from head to foot in blue and white. After raiding 'cafes' and regaling themselves with food, crowds went out to see London in gay jubilee dress. Streets on the royal procession route are lined with flashing masts of gold and blue flying flags, etc.

It is estimated 150 special trains have brought 70,000, many of whom will not be able to see the final but who have taken advantage of cheap trips. Pigeon fanciers from the north have brought pigeons which will be released with news whenever a goal is scored to make a long flight to inform the unfortunate relatives who are unable to make trip.

JUBILEE VISITORS INVITED

Attendance is more representative of the British Empire than ever. Prominent visitors over here for the Jubilee have all been invited by the Football Association. The result is very open. Odds are slightly in favour of Wednesday, five to four but the defence in which they are very strong will have strenuous time against nippy forwards of Albion who are including nine members of the cup winning side of 1931.

The weather forecast is mainly fine cloudy and cool. The King's plans are not yet announced.—Reuter.

FRESH GERMAN NAVAL PLAN

News Of Building Programme Reaches London

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 27.

News has reached London that Germany is laying down a certain number of small submarines. It is understood that twelve vessels of 250 tons each are being laid down, but it is not yet known whether any further programme has been planned.

This information has been received since Sir J. Simon's talks at Berlin, when the subject was not raised. It is understood that the British Government are communicating to their Embassy at Berlin, and will consider the effect of the news on the forthcoming naval talks between the British and German experts, tentatively arranged for the second week of May.

The Treaty of Versailles prohibits Germany from building submarines.

Br. IMPORTS TO BURMA

Cotton Trade League Asks For Equal Facilities With Indians

FACILITIES NEEDED AFTER SEPARATION

LONDON, April 27.

The Executive Committee of the Cotton Trade League has sent to Sir S. Hoare a resolution expressing disappointment at his failure to give the British trade special terms on the separation of India and Burma and urging that favourable conditions applicable to the Indian trade in Burma should be extended to the United Kingdom imports to Burma.—Reuter.

UPROAR AT GERMAN FAITH MEETING

Hecklers Assaulted And Ejected

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, April 26.

An uproar occurred at the German Faith meeting. The hecklers who interrupted Count von Reventlow were assaulted by others present. Confusion continued until finally the police ejected the interrupters and some of their assailants.

Count Von Reventlow in his speech said many had left the Church and though still feeling the religious impulse refused to return to Christianity. "We of the German Faith claim freedom of opinion, but we have been falsely stigmatised by reactionary Christians as though we were one with the Communists, Marxists and Freemasons."

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT

Rajen Babu To Unveil At Yeotmal On Monday

YEOTMAL, April 27.

The Yeotmal District Association has decided to have the life-size portrait of Gandhiji unveiled by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, on the 29th April at 5 p.m. The portrait is executed and donated by Professor Vagare, the local artist.—A.P.

BERAR SOCIALISTS CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, April 27.

Following on the postponement of the Berar Congress Socialist Conference a general meeting of the Party members was held today, Mr. M. R. Masani presiding.

A constitution for the Party in Berar was adopted. The Executive is authorized to arrange a Conference within three months.

The Chairman reported the T. U. C. and A. I. C. C. proceedings to the meetings.

Bombay Government Grant Remission Of 3 Annas In Rupee

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 26.

Remission in land revenue to the extent of three annas in the rupee is understood to have been granted to the agriculturists of North Salsette, Bhiwandi, Bassein, Kalyan and Murbad talukas in the Thana district as a measure of relief by the Government of Bombay in view of the decline in prices of farm produce and loss suffered due to frost.

SILVER COINS IN MEXICO

Govt. Withdraws Metal And Issues Bank-Notes

(Special Cable)

PARIS, April 27.

It is reported from Mexico city that the Government has issued a decree withdrawing silver coins from circulation, the metal being placed with the Reserve Bank of Mexico.

The decree prohibits the export of currency, and provides for the issue of bank-notes replacing silver as well as new token coinage.

FOR PEOPLE TO DECIDE

ATHENS, April 26.

There is no question at present of recalling the ex-King to the thrones, but perhaps later a referendum on the question of restoration of the monarchy may be taken, if any considerable section of the Greek people wishes it, indicated Vice-Premier Kondyl's.

He said the monarchist question was for the people to decide. They would be allowed freely to express their wishes after the national Assembly met and the nation was calm.—Reuter.

BATTEN AT MARSEILLES

(Special Cable).

MARSEILLES, April 27.

Miss Jean Batten left at 09|04 (G.M.T.) and hopes to reach London to-night.

EX-PREMIERS RELEASED

(Special Cable)

SOFIA, April 27.

Ex-premiers Gheorghieff and Tsankoff and other interned politicians have been released.

HOARE CONVALESCING

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 27.

Sir Samuel Hoare is progressing satisfactorily and hopes to leave London soon for convalescence.

EX-KING OF GREECE IN DARK

LONDON, April 26.

Ex-King George of Greece arrived in London this evening. Interviewed by Reuter he said he knew nothing about the report of a meeting of Greeks at Paris, who invited him to return to the throne.—Reuter.

Duke Of Kent Honoured

LONDON, April 26.

The King appointed the Duke of Kent as the Knight of the Order of Thistle.—Reuter's Special.

"Sherley" Scratched

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 27.

In the 1,000 guineas "Sherley" has been scratched.

European Passenger Dies Aboard "Kaisar-i-Hind"

LONDON, April 27.

Mr. Andrew Howard Drysdale, a passenger from Bombay, died of phlebitis aboard "Kaisar-I-Hind" on arrival at Tilbury. It is stated he is the brother-in-law of Sir Ernest Burdon.—Reuter.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST AJRA OFFICIALS

Alleged To Have Followed Anti-Muslim Policy

KOLHAPUR DURBAR ORDERS "CLEAN-UP" OF ADMINISTRATION

The Commission appointed by the Kolhapur Darbar to enquire into the firing incident at Ajra, a village in Ichhakaranji on January 6 last has severely condemned the officials responsible.

His Highness the Maharaja has fully accepted and endorsed the findings of the Commission. He has dismissed the officials concerned and ordered compensation to be paid to the relatives of the dead and to the other victims.

We print below the *full* text of the order issued from the Huzur office under His Highness's instructions.

Deliberate Suppression

His Highness has had under consideration the report of the Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Meherban Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve, Prime Minister of Kolhapur and Major A. A. Russell, M.C., of the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, whose services the Government of India had kindly placed at the disposal of the Darbar, constituted under the Darbar Notification No. 1 dated the 3rd February, 1935 to enquire and report into the disturbance that took place in Ajra, a village in the Jahagir of Ichalkaranji on the 8th January, 1935.

2. As regards the first issue the Commission report that the attitude shown by the local officials of the Jahagir towards the several grievances urged by the Muslims was far from satisfactory and that on two occasions there were deliberate attempts made by the officials to suppress the true facts from the Administrator.

There is no doubt that in the treatment of the questions that arose in the Jahagir during the past several years the officials have either shown a clear disregard of administrative fore-sight or deliberately pursued a policy calculated to alienate the sympathy of the Moslem public of Ajra. The representation of the Moslems to secure proprietory rights over trees growing in the grave-yard has been left unattended for over five years.

In this matter an important question had arisen and even if the grant of proprietory rights involved other considerations there was no reason why the authorities did not decide the matter on the merits of the case. But to have kept the matter pending for over five years is a considerably long period of suspense and a just reason for alienating confidence in the administrative machinery.

Callousness of Officials

The question of the planting of trees on the side of the Idga and the fencing before the mosque also shows the callousness of the officials. In the case of the former, trees had been planted for the purpose of shade and whether or not Jahagir property as the trees had been planted there could hardly have been any harm in allowing them to grow. The Moslems had a genuine apprehension that the authorities were going to uproot those trees and the evidence before the Commission—although the officials deny it—shows that even if the story of the officials was true the Moslems had most reasonable grounds for their apprehension.

As regards the fencing before the mosque it is clear that the encroachment of the fencing on-to the road was at the most a matter of less than half an inch and there is no doubt that undue importance was attached to this.

4. As regards the second issue the Commission have held that the Muslims did form an unlawful assembly but they hold that the circumstances leading to it are such as to throw the blame on the officials. The Commission are of the opinion that the officials delierately misled the Muslims on the night of the 7th January 1935 when they informed the Muslims that all the questions pending would be settled by the Administrator on his return from leave and that the Moslems should resume their normal avocations.

Therefore the action of the officials next morning of directing the arrests was uncalled for and the gathering of the Muslims was in the first instance more out of inquisitiveness than anything else as in consequence of the assurance given on the previous night the Muslims had naturally thought that no arrests would be effected.

No Justification For Warrants.

5. The Commission also hold that there was no justification for the issue of warrants against the Muslim leaders as the offence alleged against them, that of havind raided the Motor busses on the 14th Decemer, 1934 to murder the Mamlatdar of Ajra, has not been proved. The Commission believe that this was a frame-up by the officials solely to magnify the offensivenss of the Muslims and to give it a grave character.

The presence of the Darbar's Assistant Chief of Police in Ajra was availed of to induce the muslims to tender an apology for the offence the Muslims committed in not permitting the Panchanama of the trees planted on the site of the Idga. The Assistant Chief of Police says that that offence was most in the mind of the Administrator and that when asked by him whether they held up the Motors to offend the Mamlatdar the Moslems stoutly denied the charge. The officials say that the necessity for warrants arose because the Moslems did not give an unqualified apology for this latter offence also. But there is no proof adduced to show that attempts were made to obtain an apology and that the Moslems refused to give it.

Since Mr. Swami, the Assistant Chief of Police, was in a position to get their apology as regards the first offence it is inconceivable that he would have been unable to obtain it for the the other offence, but no attempt was made by the officials to avail of his good offices. Therefore, the version of the Moslems appears to be true and it seems that the Jahagir authorities made up a different story so as to give them ground for instituting prosecutions against the Moslems.

Whatever the state of things it is clear that the officials had made this out to be a matter involving their prestige and dignity, and, if they were to remain contented, they would certainly have asked the Assistant Chief of Police to obtain an apology for the alleged offence also. In view of the fact that the officials did not do so it is clear that they had other motives in their minds.

D. M. Disbelieved.

"6." Regarding the third issue the Commission hold that though there was an unlawful assembly formed at the most some 50 or 60 persons including women and children may have assembled. But the Commission hold, they were not armed as alleged by the officials. The Commission also hold that the District Magistrate may have ordered the Muslims to disperse and that a tactical error committed by him in retiring the police may have encouraged the mob to throw stones.

Following this the officials must undoubtedly have become afraid and the District Magistrate, therefore, ordered the Police to fire. The fire could not have been from a distance of more than 30 yards and it is unnecessary to stress the deadly effect which it must have had on the mob.

The Commission therefore hold that no sooner was the first volley fired than the mob must have scattered and that there was no justification for the further volley fire. They disbelieve the story of the District Magistrate that he ordered fire by sections and at each time ordered fire, but hold that the order to fire was given only once and it then continued indiscriminately more or less until either all the ammunition was spent or until the District Magistrate and the other officials regained their bearings.

The District Magistrate states that he gave the order to cease fire by lifting his hand. If fire was directed on each occasion the necessity to lift his hand and order to cease fire would not have arisen. Similarly the mixing up of a live cartridge with the spent cartridge cases produced before the Commission clearly shows that disorder must have reigned during the firing otherwise it is not possible to account for the mixing up of a live cartridge with the spent ones.

That the continued fire was uncalled for is clearly visible even from the story of the officials themselves who say that the mob was more or less stationary and that at the most it must have moved not more than 15 feet towards them and further that at the position they took last, shown as E on the map, the stones which the mob threw did not reach them but dropped and only rolled towards them. If this was so the officials should certainly have stopped firing them as there was no possibility of any harm being done to them.

This shows that the firing after the first volley fire was uncalled for and absolutely unnecessary. Moreover practically all the officials have admitted that they were unnerved and that the armed police were shaky. This proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that little if any discipline was maintained after firing commenced.

"Clearly Untrue."

7. The Commission has further held the story of the officials that the Moslems were armed as being clearly untrue. The Panchnama made of the weapons is highly suspicious and certain features of it as set out by the Commission cleary demonstrate that it is false Therefore it must be accepted that the Moslems were unarmed.

The Commission have suggested that, before resort being had to firing, an attempt at a lathi charge by the Police a pre-requisite to adopting sterner methods of dispersal, should have been adopted. This suggestion has been made possibly with the feeilng that resort to firing might have been averted. Here aggain officials have lacked in a most important part of their duty and it appears to His Highness that they were pervaded more by their desire to maintain their dignity and prestige and less with their responsibilities as public servants caled upon to exercise their duties in the exigencies of the moment the paramount necessity of which need not be emphasised.

Gravity of Offence.

8. On a consideration of the report as a whole His Highness accepts all the recommendations contained therein and can arrive at the one conclusion possible; that the officials of the Jahagir have failed in the proper discharge of their duties and that had they acted with precision and calculated deliberation they could certainly have avoided the terrible catastrophe which befell.

The gravity of the ofience of the 8th January.

The gravity of the ogence of these officials is the more serious when it is borne in mind that women and children were interspersed in the mob and the officials seem to have little realised the fateful steps they were resorting to. His Highness realises that this conduct on the part of the officials calls for a censure of the administration of the Ichhalkaranji Jahagir. The Jahagirdars of the State are permitted to exercise certain Revenue, Judicial and Administrative powers for the definite purpose of the convenience and the primary control over such departments is of necessity centered in them and they are considered as the intermediate guardians of His Highness' subjects in those Jahagir.

The present is a case in which it has been undeniably established that the officials employed by the Jahagirdar to carry out these delegated responsibilities have shown their incapacity of shouldering the trust which was reposed in them. In such circumstances it is necessary that His Highness must employ such means as would ensure for the future no such repetitions and that those who have been responsible for the deplorable incident of the 8th January 1935 should be adequately punished.

Stern Punishment.

9. His Highness therefore is pleased to decide that Mr. G D Kulkarni, District Magistrate and Secretary to the Jahagirdar Mr Rajwade, Karbhari of the Jahagir Mr Patwardhan, Munshiff and Magistrate Ajra Mr Sawant, Sub-Inspector of Police Ajra and Jamadar Powar in charge of the armed Police should be forthwith dismissed from the service of the Jahagir. Mr. P S Kulkarni who is a foreign servant on loan with the Jahagir has shown a deplorable lack of administrative foresight and is unfit to hold the responsible position of an official in charge of a Taluka. If he were a Jahagir servant His Highness would also have forthwith dismissed him. Since he is a foreign servant he should be relieved of his charge at once.

His Highness regrets the stern character of the punishment to be meted out to the officials concerned but considers that in such an exigency unless the punishment is deterrent it could not act as a useful check to the avoiding of similar incidents in the future.

"10 Further His Highness desires to state that Lt-Col A G Frere Adminisrator of the Jahagir is fully absolved of all responsibility in this matter. It is clear that the local authorities have tried to take unfair advantage of his ignorance of the Marathi language and that they have as occasion would require suppressed from his knowledge information which as an Administrator he ought to have known. It has also appeared on the record before the Commission that although an Administrator has been appointed yet the practice continues of addressing correspondence to the Jahagirdar. Lt.-Colonel Frere should have stopped this practice soon after he assumed charge of his office. If that has not been done already he is directed to do so now.

11. His Highness trusts that in the future employment of officials the Jahagirdar will take particular care to see that his selection falls on persons worthy of the

(Continued on page 41).

"I GUARDED KINGS"

Scotland Yard Men Marked for Death

Story Of Attempts to Murder Lloyd George And Arthur Henderson

By Ex-DETECTIVE INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST (late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard)

Royal and famous personages are not the only ones marked down by political fanatics for assassination. Sometimes the most dastardly attacks are made upon those whose duty is to guard royalty. Political detectives risk bullet, bomb and knife every time they take up "protective surveillance" duty.

High officials at Scotland Yard have more than once been the targets of assassins. During my 'Yard' days I recall in particular the sensational attempt in November 1922, to murder the Chief Commissioner of Police, General Sir William Horwood, D.S.O., K.C.B. This attack was made on November 9th, and only by a miracle did the Chief Commissioner escape.

Sir William was in his private room at the 'Yard' late in the afternoon, preparing to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet. On his table was a small parcel which had reached him that morning and he instructed his Private Secretary, Miss Enid Drysdale to open it. She did and so disclosed to view a collection of chocolates, dainties, eclairs and whipped cream walnuts.

Deadly Chocolates

The previous day was the Chief Commissioner's birthday and he looked upon the present as coming from an anonymous admirer who knew of his liking for sweet things. He began to eat the confections and offered one to his Secretary, who at once noticed a bitter taste. The one she took was a chocolate walnut. Sir William thought the nut must be sour, and when he had eaten a couple of the dainties, with amazing suddenness he reeled, collapsed, and fell to the floor.

At first it was thought to be a heart attack and he was rushed from Scotland Yard to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he lay for some time in a most critical condition.

The doctors began to despair of his life; he was, in fact, on the point of passing through Death's door. The cause of the excessive vomitting was quickly diagnosed as acute arsenical poisoning and when the experts came to analyse the chocolates they found them to be heavily impregnated with that deadly poison. Only the expert with the aid of the microscope could detect how the poison had been put into the chocolates; it had been squirted in at the base by means of a syringe with a fine needle point.

Sir William's life was saved because the chocolates had been doctored to excess! Of those remaining, one proved to contain 3 1/4 grains and another no less than 6 grains of arsenic—'and two grains is a fatal dose'. It is a well-known fact with arsenic that too large a dose does not prove fatal.

The truth of this theory was again proved in the Armstrong case—when a Welsh Soclicitor attempted to dispose of his victim by means of pastries treated with arsenic. The excessive dose makes such a severe attack on the stomach that nearly the whole of the poison is immediately ejected. This is exactly what happened in the Horwood case; thus his life was saved.

Other Attempts

Sir William was not the only victim marked down by the man who sent him the chocolates. The same day the Hon. Trevor Bigham (son of that great judge Lord Mersey) and Major Elliott, two Assistant Commissioners, also received a joint parcel of confections, containing a note signed "Molly". The Home Secretary also was the recipient of a similar box, but in these cases no attempt was made to indulge in eating the confections, tempting as they were.

The "Big Four" at the Yard at once mobilized the whole of its best men to round up the would-be poisoner. The detective work put into the case is a classic example of the ability of the 'Yard' to catch a criminal on the merest shred of a clue.

The only available clue, discovered after intensive investigation, was a statement by a confectioner's assistant at a shop in the Balham district of London, that a girl wearing a school "blazer" with a monogram worked on the pocket made a purchase of some chocolate dainties on the 7th November and asked for a box and some crinkled paper "cups" in which to pack them.

My old colleague Chief Inspector Helden—affectionately known at the 'Yard' as "Dutch Harry"—("Dutch Harry"—He came by his nickname because of his detective work on the river craft in the Pool of London—particularly amongst the ships plying between London and Holland. Sea-faring criminals and smuggling were his speciality.) was soon at work on the clue. Slender though it was it led him to the girl and later to a young woman who posted the packages at a Balham Post Office.

An Ugly Situation

Some weeks later Helden was sitting in the house of a gentleman at Balham when in walked the man's 42-year-old son, Walter Frank Tatam. Directly Helden spoke to him this man began to brandish a bright steel sword stick above his head, and burst out into a torrent of abuse against the Authority in general and Scotland Yard officials in particular.

Helden dealt with the ugly situation swiftly. He grappled with Tatam, handcuffed him and conveyed him to Bow Street Police Station.

When, at a later stage, Tatam's lodgings were searched they proved to be a veritable poison dispensary. He was an old Cheltenham College boy trained as an engineer and chemist and then turned horticulturist. Weed-killer was found in his room by the gallon—sufficient to poison half the people in the area where he resided.

It was this compound—full of pure white arsenic—which he had squirted into the chocolates. Tatam stood his trial at the Old Bailey London, in March of 1923. He was proved to be guilty but insane, and was ordered to be detained at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum during His Majesty's pleasure.

Unfortunately the gang of fanatical agitators behind this madman escaped us. They were never rounded up for they fled from British shores and sought refuge in Europe. They were a dangerous gang, possessed of much "inside" information. For instance, they timed the parcel to reach Sir William on his birthday and they were aware he possessed a "sweet tooth". In sending the joint parcel of chocolate cakes to the Hon. Trevor Bigham and Major Elliott they must have been aware, through their spies, that these two Assistant Commissioners, almost invariably took tea together each day at the 'Yard' which they looked up as an opportunity to discuss quietly the many important criminal cases engaging their official attention.

Hail Of Bullets At 'Yard' Chief

For many years my Chief at Scotland Yard was Sir Edward Henry, K.C.B., and I served under him until he resigned in 1918 on the day the great "police strike" terminated.

One evening in the month of November, 1912, I was working late at the 'Yard' when a telephone call burned up the wires—an attempt had been made to murder our Chief Commissioner!

The desperate attack had been made at Sir Edward Henry's house at Kensington. I rushed there at once.

The facts were these. Sir Edward had arrived at his home for dinner, and as he left his motor-car a man approached and asked to be allowed to speak with him.

Sir Edward replied that the other should call at his office next morning. He turned to the door, slid his key into the lock and was turning it, when the other produced a Webley automatic and fired three shots at the Commissioner.

One bullet hit the door, the second went into the Commissioner's clothing—we found it later in his under-garments—and the third entered his left hip, came out through his right groin and finished by passing through the open doorway and embedding itself in a chair ten yards away.

Sir Edward collapsed instantly. The deflection of a fraction of an inch of that third bullet would have killed him.

Overpowered, the gunman was found to be one Albert George

(Continued on page 38)

Ask for **DOUBLE-POTENTS**

A fine non alcoholic stimulant and tonic, this latest Double-Potent "ASGANDHRA" contains liquid glucose, Avoleum A. Vit., Saw Palmetto, etc., and makes an excellent tonic for Diabetics, Epileptics and those suffering from Kidney and Liver troubles. It is also a nervine stimulant with an elegant taste for either sex.

PRICES are same as before, viz., Rs. 2-12 (for 12 oz. size) and Rs. 2 (for 8 oz. size).

← **ASGANDHRA**

BABY'S JUVENOL →

With valuable vegetable flesh-forming ingredients added and the strength of Vitamins A & D doubled, this latest Double-Potent Baby's Juvenol will be more famous and a greater favourite among children than it ever was before.

Prices are the same as before viz. Rs. 2 only (large size) and Rs. 1-2 only (small size).

Manufactured by
THE JUVENOL LABORATORIES,
FOR THEIR CONCESSIONAIRES

PARAGON PRODUCTS CO.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.
Wholesale terms from Paragon Depots at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta & Rangoon.
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

Shadows In The Hospital Ward

The Boy Who Climbed The Tree

(By the Late KRISHNA RAU, Patient No. 1 H. S. Ward.)

He was springing from branch to branch to check the green fruit, haphazard. Young Peter Albless sat over the bough and he seemed to be astonished. For, when he was quite a child, his granny used to concoct Bible anecdotes of the finest flavour. The ideas then inculcated were firmly rooted in his pliant mind. He remembered that young lads should not rise above a certain height; and that if they did, God would punish them for this sin, according to the XI Commandment. But when he went through the Bible, he found the X—and the XI must have been a cock-and bull story. His granny used to begin it thus: "Why do you call it 'Mango-Tree'" she said: "It is certainly a misnomer. I am dead sure of that. The tree in question, was meant for man and not for a boy or girl either."

Adam was created by God, but he had had no partner in life. Perhaps he felt rather uneasy. He found every creature with a mate. But he did not know what it meant by shedding tears for an unknown desire. But every tree in the garden of Eden sighed knowingly and nodded assent. The cool spring breeze could satisfy Adam and he was glum. The angel, Zebrial, approached the disconsolate Adam and inquired of him about his sorrowful gloom with which the mind was obsessed. "My dear Angel", Adam replied, "It is very well with you because, you sprung out of fire and you need not bother much about water, your adversary which may prevail over your stock, sometimes. So, that wouldn't matter much, I hope, All your friends, the air, earth and space, assist you in every way. You can soar high up into heaven with your helpful wings. But, alas for me! I remember I was joyful when I opened my eyes for the first time. But I am now perplexed and singularly unhappy. I knew every one of the five elements were in me and would help me. But I am, alas, tied to this blessed garden of Eden." And he again sighed (Adam had not the acquired the habit of euphemism). The Angel smiled and asked him what else he wanted. "Really, Zebrial" Adam said, "I do not know what I do want. It is something The emotion of feeling is searching for appropriate response. Please bring me that something and make me happy." The Angel flapped his wings in assent and soared to Heaven. Adam fell asleep. By the order of God, the Angel removed the sixth rib from his left side, created Eve and allowed her to sit watching his slumbers. From sheer pleasure, she was looking at this man who seemed to be so different from herself or anybody she had ever seen and thank God, so young and pretty! She did not feel shy because, she never knew what shyness was. But she waited until his eyes were opened. Eve smiled. He got up, both of them were surprised at their first meeting. She raised her beautiful eyes and stood before him in her gentle profile. Eve calmly said: "I—How lovely! May I rest my eyes on your superb charms for a moment?" She smiled; and her dimples made Adam very happy. In his gladness he asked her: "What is your name?" She smiled back "My name is Eve" The Angel said that. He was jolly glad; the name was very smooth, it's pronounced very easily. Only one syllable! Looking at Eve, he said, "And I am called Adam." Eve caught the hand of Adam and said, "But you are two syllables, Adam," So saying, they walked hand in hand to raise their voices to heaven and said "O Lord, our God, which art in heaven, thou hast made us completely happy to-day. One syllable has been united to two syllables." And Eve muttered "Amen." Being much pleased, with his partner, Adam kissed Eve in ecstasy. "God is good" he exclaimed, "What magic have you wrought in touching my lips?" queried Eve. "What do you call it, dearie?" Adam replied, "A mere kiss, my Love." "You see, I have just kissed you." Eve liked it: "But why?" she asked him. Adam replied, "Oh, they are one of the fugitive impulses of my nature: like your lovely dimples. This caress is nothing but natural." And Eve felt very happy. Adam drew Eve to him and whispered thus "Can't you believe that I too would love to feel your dear fingers, your lips pressed to mine as we pass on to the 'Tree of Knowledge?'" Eve murmured "Yes, I hope it is a joy one must snatch after all, for a natural artist like you, my dearie."

Peter Albless was amused with the recollection of this old story "When Adam delved and Eve span, of course, there was no gentleman." Whew! Whew! he whistled and ran back to his house laughing at this first mode of wooing.

Tableaux! Tableaux!

ROBUST HEALTH IN 10 DAYS.

More than One Hundred Thousand pupils of all ages enjoy ROBUST HEALTH and EVERLASTING STRENGTH by My Scientific System of Exercises! Why not YOU? If you are suffering from Nervous Breakdown, Vital Depression, Constipation, Indigestion, or from any other annoying defect, so called incurable, I give you proof in 10 days that you can be cured of your malady. Write now for my FREE BOOK "My Scientific System of Graduated Physical Culture," which is fully illustrated. Send 2 annas stamp in a thick closed cover for postage with your full address to Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, Ootacamund (S. India).

WHY SUFFER FROM WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA?

These obnoxious diseases make life most unhappy and miserable. But why despaired? No matter howsoever virulent and chronic it might be. Use our world renowned medicine and you are radically cured. It is highly effective. Imparts very good result in only three applications. No sore. Tried by lacs for over more than 30 years. Book order at once and get rid of the nefarious diseases. Reward Rs. 500 if proved fallible. Price Rs. 1-8 only.

ARYA HITAISHI AUSHDHALAY, No. 60
P. O. Katrisarai, Gaya.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves. builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12. from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187 Bombay. 2

Bombay Agents:—

CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Neglect of every minor defect in your health now, drives you to most miserable end later.

Do you wish to see yourself in a Bankrupt condition of health and a complete wreck, a burden to yourself as well as to others in your older days?

Why Not Be Wise Now and

act on the well-known proverb "Prevention is better than a cure."

Just as your cars, buildings, and machineries require timely repairs, cleaning and over-hauling so does the machinery of your body require.

BUT

with the right stuff,

"DYNAMIREN"

the modified preparation of Hormone extracts made by Dr. Laboschin A. G. (Berlin) is the only BEST, safe, non-stimulant, and effective medical preparation that suit every group of men. It over-hauls the human system most successfully by nourishing the chief centres of the body and regenerating fresh energy in them, i.e. the Hormone Glands, the Nervous system and the Brain. A complete course will make you a NEW, and a Perfect MAN.

To restore shrinked and weak muscles of vital organ Sexoline Creme should be used locally.

Ask Your Chemist to supply you

Stockists: WOOD & CO., Chemists, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"DYNAMIREN" (Berlin), Fort, BOMBAY & MUSSOOREE

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

AIR-MINDED JOEY

(By D. S. LAUD. F.R.H.S., F.Z.S.)

This is the age of Air. Kings, Viceroys, Governors, Princes and several others travel now-a-days in an aeroplane. A sick baby travelled a distance of about 3,500 miles to London in it for medical treatment. Plants were also despatched by Air-Mail to London for a couple of months ago, cuttings of the New Bougainvillea—Orange Queen, were despatched from the Victoria Gardens by Air Mail to Mr. W. S. Millard, which reached him safe in England.

But at the present moment in the Victoria Gardens is a new animal "Joey" who is the first Wallaby to have travelled in an aeroplane.

Joey is very young—hardly one foot in height. He was presented to H. M. S. Hindustan by the people of Tasmania in 1934 during the Centenary Celebrations. He had enjoyable voyage from his home-land to Bombay, both in an aeroplane and on the ship. Through the kindness of Lt. Commander King of the Royal Indian Navy, he is now in the Victoria Gardens, where he finds a happy home in the new surroundings and amidst his own countryfolk. Joey is sociable and good tempered. When he arrived in the Gardens, he was for the first day locked in the inner room of the Marsupial paddock, but no sooner he was let out, he made friends with the other Wallabies and Kangaroos as if he knew them from birth.

RAKA

SUPERFINE SHAVING SOAP

Gives a smooth clean and comfortable shave.

Suits the Toughest Beard and the Tenderest Skin.

Creamy, Refreshing and Fragrant.

BENGAL CHEMICAL: CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

THE WAY TO Kabul

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

(By An Aligarh Graduate)

I have already stated that from my readings about Afghanistan I had borrowed one idea—that it was an inaccessible land, almost entirely closed to visitors, who had not only to face all sorts of dangers in travelling in that country but were also liable to be turned back at any stage of their journey. I have had little trouble of that sort, even while visiting some really little-known parts of Afghanistan. So much so that I have begun honestly to doubt as to whether the difficulties of access to and travel in the remaining 'closed' contries, Tibet and the Gobi, are not generally exaggerated by the author-travellers who have the good luck to visit them.

But at that time the idea was fixed in my mind and it was with deep relief that I saw the wooden barrier slowly drawn up to let us pass. Relief dominated in an indescribable medley of excitement and pleasure at attaining an objective I had looked forward to for years, the keen sense of exhilaration which accompanies a journey to any fresh place, and a little heaviness at bidding good-bye to India.

The Post Office

Ahead, to the left, on a rising mound stood the first Afghan Government building I had set my eyes upon, the Post-office at Torkham. It was a double-storied, tin-roofed and well built bungalow-typed structure which compared very favourably with the frontier post on the Indian side. As a first sign of the developments then supposed to be pushed forward by ex-King Amanullah Khan it looked most impressive. Impressive is what it was calculated to be—it seems that its sole purpose was to create an effect on the foreign visitors who generally came up to the frontier, from where it could be seen, but rarely entered Afghanistan. But I must not anticipate. The fine building gave me great pleasure; inwardly I condemned my Indian friends at Kabul, who never joined with us in India in applauding Amanullah Khan as a great king. A more careful observer, however, would have gone up and seen that the place had no water supply. And water, in the Khaiber,—must be the first consideration of every builder. Now! I speak of the reign of the late King, thanks to a good water-supply, Torkham is a growing place. There is the post-office, a small military post, a customs office, a petrol pump where 'juice' sells cheaper than in India, and soon there will be a hotel. Further left, on an abruptly rising height, has been built a strong fort from where. it is stated, long range guns can command many of the British fortifications in the Khaiber and even Peshawar.

At the time I first crossed into Afghanistan. The military force consisted of 20 men at the most who were all huddled against the noon sun below a miserable shack; the only shaded spot available—the fine post-office building—was, as I later understood, meant for show and it was most scrupulously kept for that purpose.

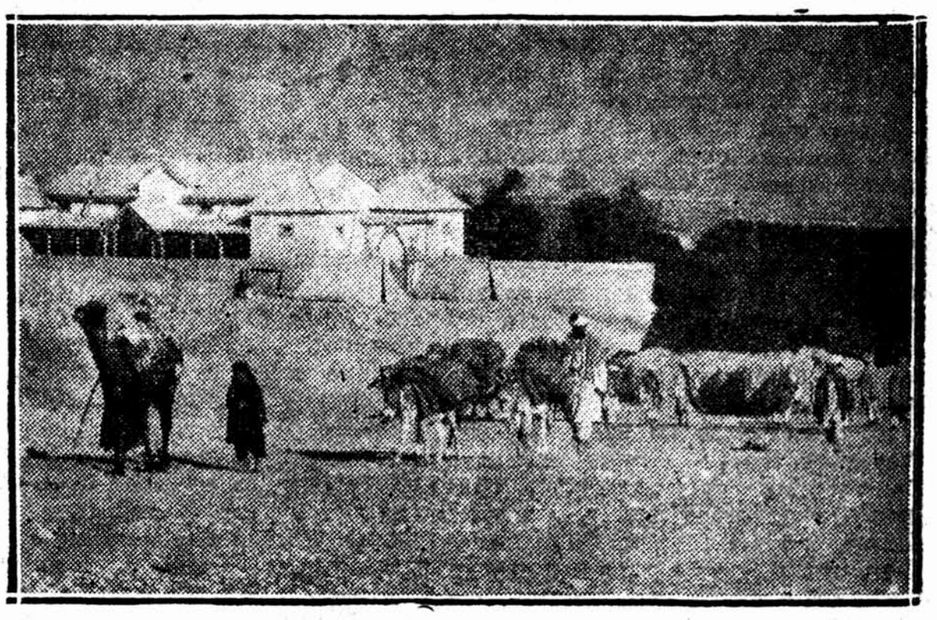
One of the troopers hurried down, he had to escort the car up to Dakka 9 miles ahead, where there was the first regular Afghan government post. The car bumped forward along a dismal looking, boulder strewn, defile—interspersed by dry beds of water-courses. On all sides rose dark grey, almost black spurs from which the sun's heat was reflected with redoubled effect. In the hot air every object, including the distant hill tops, trembled as if shuddering. There was no vegetation and the little shaded spots below boulders only served to remind one forcibly of the need of cool shade and an oppressive thirst. On later visit dring the reign of King Nadir Shah I noticed that this part of the route, which is of considerable strategic importance, has been fortified by the erection of concrete military towers, which in their severe simplicity of colour and line look very much a part of what is one of the worst of nature's desolate places.

Dakka

Nine miles of such country and we abruptly saw, in the distance, green fields; then, as the car emerged from behind a mound, a small village and beyond it the river Kabul. 'Dakka' announced the driver as we drew up by the tumble-down earthen walls of the nearest of the houses. It was a disappointment, the first Afghan town had no fine building like the frontier post-office, the houses were all mud-built, and decrepit looking, about three small shops were visible, pariah dogs in any number greeted our arrival where a number of lorries were drawn up under the shade of a spreading tree.

Leaving our pass-ports with the driver for being stamped we strolled to the river-bank where it was cooler. Some men stood near the banks, melons (tarbooz) were being unloaded from two goat-skin

Peshawar to Kabul: a lorry on its way to Kabul gets punctured near Jalababad.



Dakka: A caravan starting out for India.

rafts, another was coming down the stream skillfully guided in the swift channel by a youthful Afghan, who swam with his weight partly supported by the blown skins.

At Dakka the Kabul is a broad stream, about half a mile in width; tht current is not so swift as in either its upper reaches or lower down where it joins the Indus and rafts of inflated goat or buffalo skins are commonly used for floating from villages higher up. The return journey is performed on foot with deflated skins lifted across the shoulders. Timber rafts are also floated down to India.

Meeting Place Of Caravans

Twice every year, in autumn and spring Dakka becomes a crowded place, with the nomadic Afghan tribes leading their caravans to or from India then it presents a spectacle not to be seen anywhere else in the world. Hundreds upon hundreds of men, women and children arrive leading their camels and donkeys in the thousands. Huge flocks of sheep may be in transit from Afghanistan to India. The splendid Afghan sheep dogs and wolf hounds sniff contemptuously at the native pariahs, who, indeed, find it safest to remain away from the river banks when the caravans are coming. Harassed customs and frontier officers work day and night to cope with the heavy rush for every tribe, every family is in a hurry to be the first to proceed lest coming late it may have to take the worst pastures.

Once an important centre Dakka was for the last time looted by the Shinwaris in 1928-29. After the re-establishment of order by the late King Nadir Shah government redoubled its efforts to make it a prosperous place. A fine and commodious government office now relieves to some extent the air of desolation which ordinarily hangs over Dakka. A cantonment is under construction nearby. Some eating houses have also sprung up and there is a petrol-station at the place.

A Hitch About Passport

On our return to the car after considerably over an hour we were surprised to find that the passports had not been stamped; the driver confidentially whispered that the "Mirza" (Afghan word for clerk) will not make necessary entries without his "Kalmana" (pen-fee) a hyperbolic name for a tip. This was duly tendered and lo, the pass-ports were signed and we could leave. On later visits I never had the same unpleasant experience. King Nadir introduced an excellent method of stopping such abuses—any one against whom the guilt of bribery was proved had to pay ten times the amount as fine; he not only lost his job, but also could not get another for at least a year. That did not entirely stop bribery, but it has reduced it considerably and of course no one can dare to demand a pen-fee as did that clerk in the time of the ex-King.

From Dakka onwards the road was slightly better—the heat worse, as now we were crossing the notorious Bhattikot desert, one of the hottest places on earth. Luckily we had only one tyre puncture. Lowell Thomas complains of one or two every hour, he must have started with tyres well advanced in age. When the Mughals ruled this part of Asia from their great capital at Delhi, even the Bhattikot was irrigated because a good water-supply had been arranged for by well made canals. The present Afghan government has some plans under consideration for re-opening the area to agriculture by irrigation canals from the Kabul and if they manage to launch such a scheme it shall be a great achievement for the county's good. At present, however, their energies are chiefly absorbed in improving communications, the military and education. Irrigation schemes are not without their place in the programme of the Government, but a scheme for the Bhattikot desert would be more ambitious than anything they have so far accomplished.

An Advantage During Revolution

Entrance to the Bhattikot is through narrow gullies in the hills where robbers used to have their centre and the place is aptly called "chor-gully" (thieve's passage). Here one of my friends had an experience, which but for its tragic background, would provide occasion for smiles of amusement. He was an Indian teacher, one of the most respected Indian residents of Afghanistan. He was employed at Jalalabad—halfway between Peshawar and India—when the Afghan revolution of 1928-29 broke out. At first the Indians sought assylum with the Hazrat Sahib of Charbagh, a very influental religious head of Jalalabad, but when the revolution showed no signs of subsiding they decided to make a dash for India. A lorry was chartered at an exorbitant rate, the Hazrat Sahib gave them a number of letters of safe conduct and an escort and with his blessings they sallied forth with their portable valuables. The country

(Continued on page 23)

HOW THE POSTAGE STAMP RECORDS HISTORY

Return Of Saar And Abdication Of King Of Siam Lead To Issue of New Stamps

The postage stamp has often been likened to a newspaper owing to the way in which it reflects so much of current history and the ways of the world. As a tidal wave comes in the way of an earthquake so are new stamps cast up by the waves of big political events the world over, writes Mr. Joseph Cannon in the "Irish Press." Governments like to use their stamps to show their place in the scheme of things and so it comes about that a civil war in some far away land, or the death of a national hero, will bring forth odd stamps to the album of the collector.

It remains to be seen whether the rebellion in Greece resulted in the issue of any provisional postage stamps, but it is hardly likely, as the revolutionary forces had probably no time to get down to the work. However, anyone wanting a glimpse of the cruiser "Averoff," which has been in the hands of the rebels, has only to turn to some of the current Greek stamps for a picture of it. It appears on two values.

Greece has had its share of revolutionary issues, though the indefatigable Venizelos has been responsible for special issues before now.

"LIBERTY OR DEATH."

Among the numerous and historic stamps which Greece and its various "satellites" or sub-divisions have issued, and which are for the most part, provisional or makeshift emissions, teh most notable series is that turned out in Epirus in February, 1914. A provisional government had been set up in the north of this territory only to collapse upon occupation by the Greeks during the Great War. The policy of this government can hardly have been one to be advocated, for the first and short-lived stamps showed nothing less than a skull and crossbones beneath the shadow of an ugly double-headed eagle. An inscription meaning "Liberty or Death" was incorporated in the design.

"DIE SAAR KEHRT HEIM!"

While not so spectacular as this, many stamps now coming from far and near show history in the making. Germany, for instance, to celebrate the return of the Saar, has recently issued some extremely charming stamps in a delightful design. The picture shows Mother Germany, looking very young and attractive, in the act of welcoming home her lost Saar child. The simple legend, "Die Saar Kehrt Heim!" or "The Saar Comes Home," appears above, and there are no more stamps to come from the Saar. German issues are already in use there, but its last fifteen years of history is plainly reflected on its postal labels.

National commemorations the world over continue to be celebrated with stamps, and Finland, in marking the centenary of the "Kalevala" with a special issue adds a set of no small literary interest to our catalogue.

This epic collection of "poems of the ancient times of the Finnish peoples" has played an important part in the survival of the Finnish language, and has been the subject of a recent article in The "Irish Press."

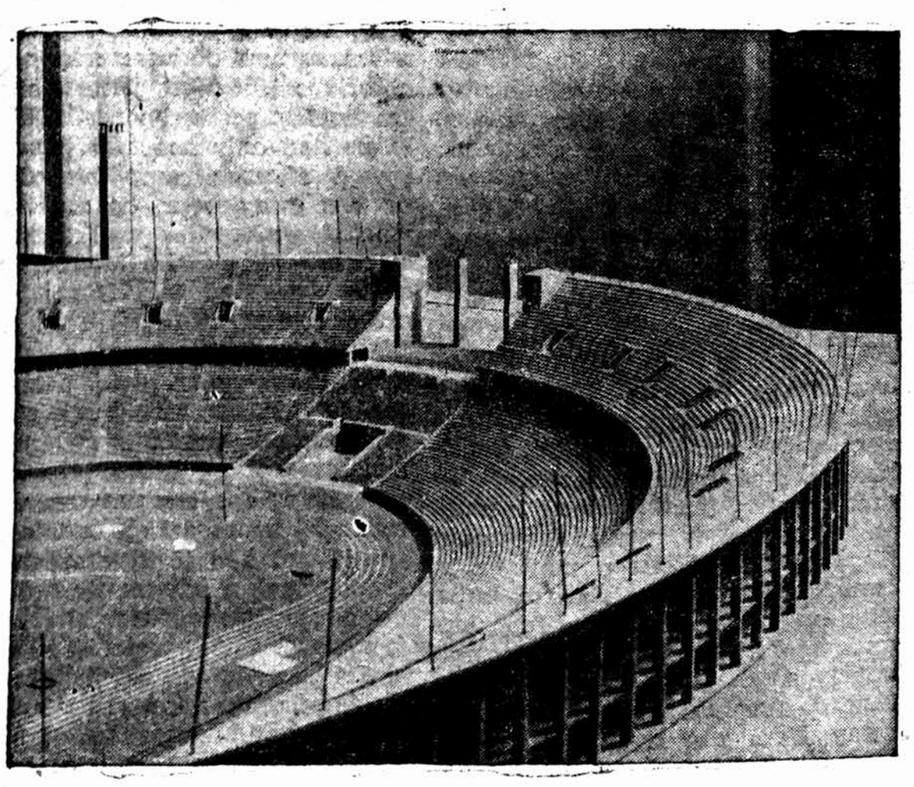
MANCHUKUO.

Manchukuo has no time to conjure up memories of the dim past. It must needs attend to the affairs of the present. The resumption of postal communication between this new kingdom and China has occasioned the issue of new stamps for use on the mail entering China. The fact is that the original stamps of Manchukuo bore the new title of the country, which is, of course, gall and wormwood to the Chinese who knew the region so long as "Manchuria." These new stamps do not bear the distasteful (and unmusical) word "Manchukuo". This act of the Manchukus authorities ought to mollify Chinese feeling, though it is little recompense for the theft of a vast province. On the stamps, which are in two designs, are depicted the National Emblem of the new Empire and symbols of the Manchu dynasty.

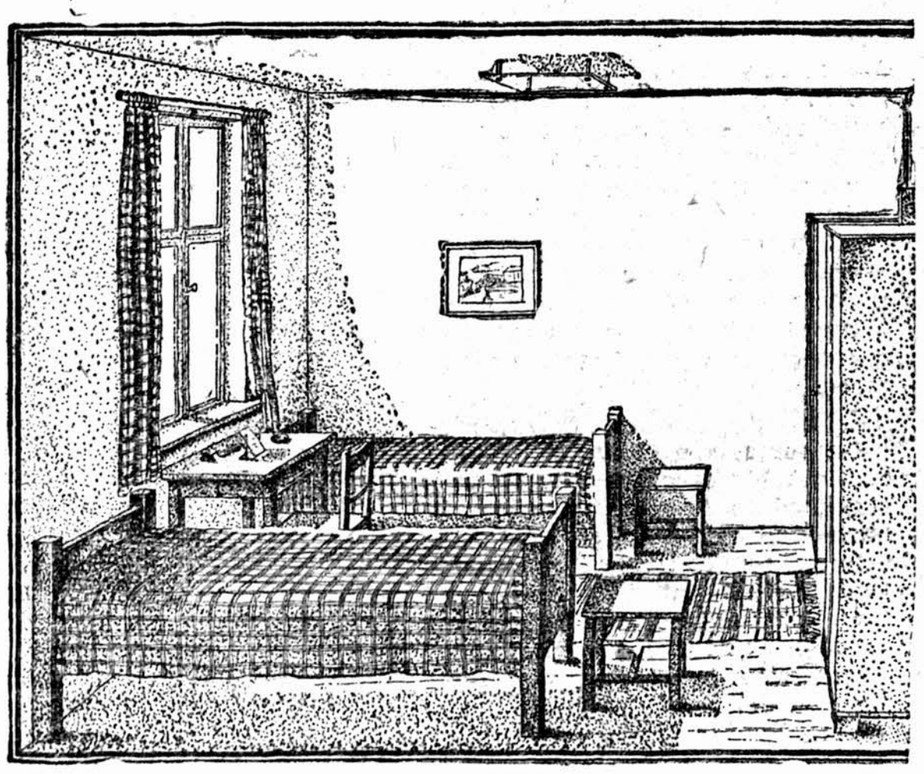
Another Eastern event, the abdication of the Siamese King, will, doubtless, bring new stamps in the near future. His handsome features grace the current issues. He has passed, so his stamps must pass, at least there will be a heavy overprint across his portrait—and new stamps for the collector. Then there will be a second boy-king to add to the royal gallery.

Thirty Miles Of Seats!

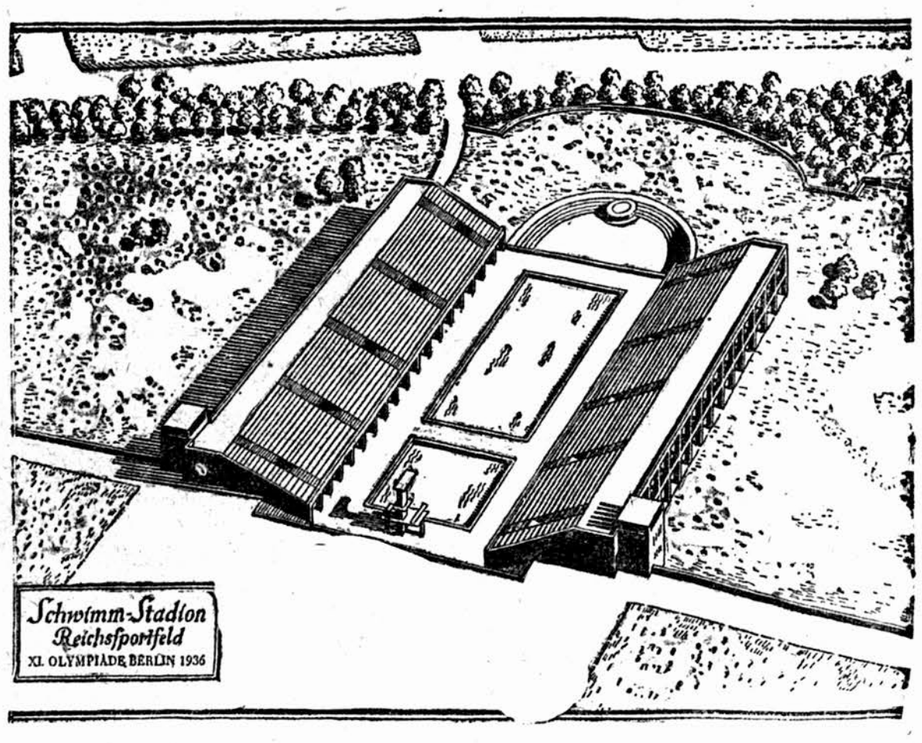
So vast is the Berlin Olympic Stadium, now under construction at the Reich Sport Field for the Games of 1936, that the seating accommodation for spectators if placed in a straight line would extend for thirty miles. Thus, when the Stadium is finished, anybody who has to run the length of the seats—say, to seek for something that has been lost—would be well advised first to go into training with an experienced Marathon runner.



The Olympic Stadium's West Entrance is shown above from a photograph of the model. Down these steps the athletes in the Olympic Games will enter the arena on the 1st August, 1936. The tunnel under the entrance leads to the dressing rooms. A pillared passage will be noted on the earth level, dividing the stands for the spectators into upper and lower rings. Refreshment and other sales booths will be found along this passage.



Where the athletes will live during the Olympic Games in 1936. The Olympic Village Dwellings will each have ten to twelve of these double-bedded rooms, with a community room, washing facilities, etc.



The Swimming Stadium on the Reich Sport Field is already under construction and will be completed in time for the commencement of the 1936 swimming season. For the period of the Games a temporary stand will be erected at the narrow end facing the diving-board, so that in all the Stadium will provide accommodation for 12,000 spectators. The diving pool measures 20 x 20 metres, and the swimming pool 20 x 20 metres. Dressing and other rooms are situated under the stands.

CAPITALISM

The Birth of the Industrial Age

BY PROSCOS

Human life is a continuous struggle to build a suitable socio-economic political structure for the attainment of communal ends not inconsistent with the happenness of individuals who compose society; and this struggle often culminates in upheavals which not only revolutionise the destiny of nations and peoples, but of the whole world and humanity.

In very early times we learn that men 'gathered' the products of Nature to satisfy their daily wants. Then human groups organised themselves into tribes and carried on a collective exploitation of the physical environment —be it the forests, the steppes, the plains or the sea shore, on a communistic basis. A new stage in human history was reached when powerful tribes conquerred the more fertile soils of the earth on the banks of mighty rivers and built the early Empires. The exploitation of Nature for the benefit of the conquerors was then carried out by means of slave labour, and thus prisoners became important economic assets of the conquerors.

The world economic system was revolutionised with the introduction of 'money economy" and the real recognition of property right in land. On the carcass of the Roman Empire and under the religious protection of the Christian Church flourished feudalism, which created a new code of economic relations between man and man. The landlord came to control economic production, monopolised the use of maximum goods, amassed wealth, controlled credit, monopolised trade, assumed social leadership and finally siezed political power which he shared with the 'supreme landlord', the Duke and King.

Advent Of Skilled Artisan Class

With the growth of this fedual aristocracy also emerged a class of skilled artisans who gradually built up the great trade and mercant guids of the towns. With the discovery of new lands in the sixteenth century a greater demand was created for economic goods and the guilds flourished still more. The Reformation and the Renaisance opened the field of intellectual growth and the guilds became formidable rivals of the feudal aristocracy. Feudal chiefs migrated to towns to give battle to the new class which threatened to usurp their political and economic patronage. This entrepreneur' class collected the disgrunted elements of the guilds and labour population and employed them in 'factories', and the rival guilds took similar measures. Thus rose the Factory System.

The feudal lords had lived for decades in the provinces, they were ignorant and bound by the restricting influence of custom and tradition. Their attention was now divided between the town and the village and they were engulfed in troubles with the colonies. The factory system created labour trouble and matters became worse when the middle class intelligentsia began to read Rousseau and Montesquieu and commenced disseminating their ideas in the factories and villages.

The American Revolution spread the first glare over the skies darkened with feudalism, and the whole feudal edifice tottered with the end of the French Revolution. The intelligentsia had discovered the weapon of 'democracy' to harness the fighting power of the labourer and the peasant to overthrow the overlordship of the King and the feudal noble, and established their own supremacy.

If the working classes were organised and intelligent at this time and had not allowed the middle classes to usurp the fruits of their struggle, the history of the world would have been different. But the Paris Commune failed against French Democracy. It was during this period that the invention of machinery revolutionised the system of economic production and paved the way for a new economic system which was to revolutionise the whole social structure of humanity and shatter the narrow walls of Nationalism which feudalism had built and which Democracy hoped to strengthen.

We are not wrong if we say that the Modern Age began with the invention of machinery; though it will not be wrong to say that a new age begins with the fall of Capitalism at the end of the Great War. The discovery of new lands, the fall of feudalism, the rise of democracy and the invention of machinery—these four factors contibuted to lay the foundation of the new age, which created a new socio-economic political structure—Capitalism. It was destined to revolutionise world history and bring humanity almost on the verge of extinction.

Age Of Machinery

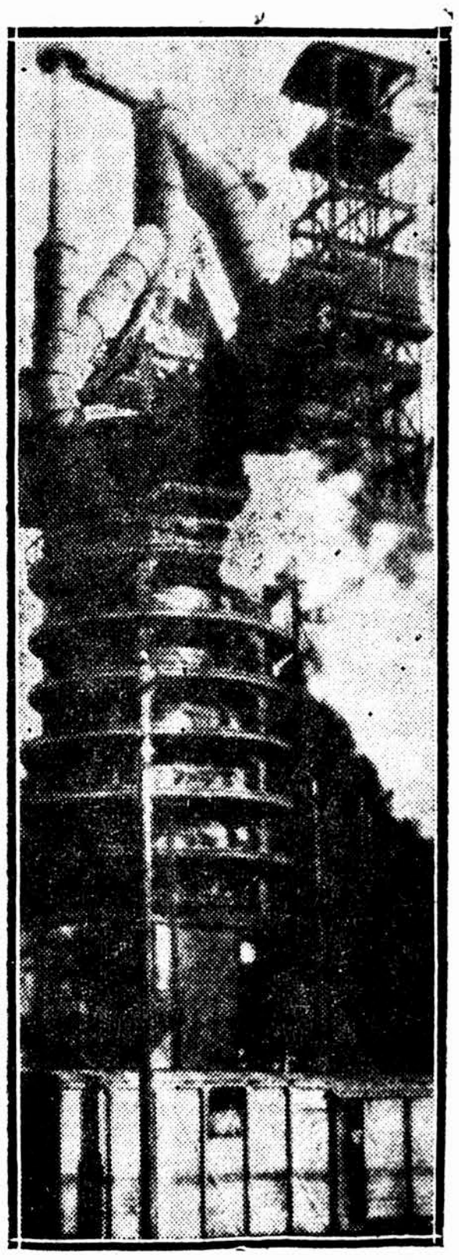
The seeds of machine inventions were sown in human brains as early as the beginning of the 18th century. A steam engine for pumping was invented by Savery in 1898 and Cygnat built his road steam carriage in 1769 which was followed by Stevenson's Rocket on rails in 1803.

Volta produced a continuous electric current in 1783, and further inventions and new theories followed rapidly with Faraday, Oersted and Ampere. The telegraph revolutionised trade and commerce and distance was conqured so far as the human mind was concerned, thanks to the genius of men like Gauss, Weber, Cooke, Morse and Edison. By the end of the eighteenth century Mandsley had improved the lathe; and Whitworth introduced the "standard screw threads" and made a machine that could be correct to the millionth of an inch.

Machinery was first introduced in agriculture when a primitive threshing machine was invented in 1798, and then followed the improved drill, harrow, reaper winnowing machine and haymaker. The first chemical manure factory was established by Lawes in 1843.

The inventions of machinery could have advanced but little if corresponding inventions had not solved the problem of power to drive the machines. For centuries man had scored over the lesser animals in the struggle for existence because he had learnt to use his hands and secure the necessities of life. Using his brain he had later harnessed the power of the winds and the rushing waters of the stream, to run the samll wheels of the village mills An immense leap forward was taken when the power of steam was dscovered. The idea of a Prime Mover, capable of driving machines had appeared with Leanardo da Vinci and experiments continued without success throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The first "OTTO gas engine" was invented only in 1876 followed by Dawson's gas producer in 1878. Daimler's petrol engine appeared in 1884 and Parson invented the reaction turbine in 1885. Priestman's medium oil engine appeared in the same year. De Laval invented the "impulse turbine" in 1886 and in 1892 appeared the Diesel's heavy oil engine. Electric lamps were invented in 1880 and the first hydro-electric plant was erected in as late as 1890.

Iron had been smelted for centuries all over the world; but the methods used were so primitive that only a poor quality of cast iron could be produced. Then coal came to be used for the furnace and coke came to replace charcoal as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century when better iron could be produced. At the same period "blister steel" was prepared in England by heating Swedish iron with charcoal. Coke permitted the manufacture of "shear" steel and still later it led to the manufacture of "cast" steel. The first cast iron bridge



Industrialisation: A blast furnace.

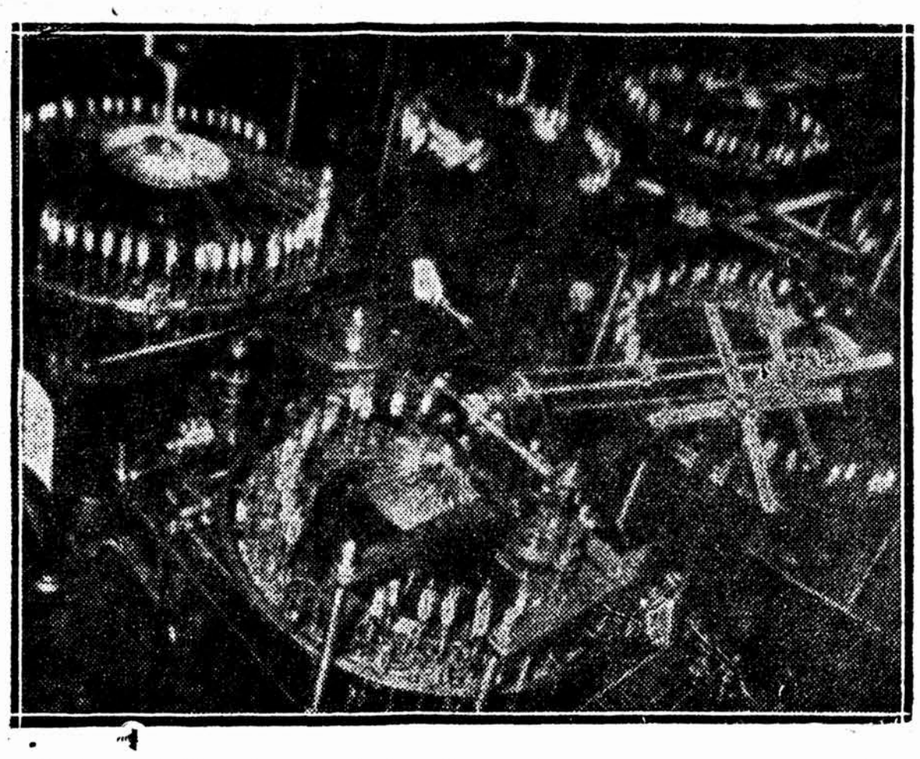
was constructed over the Severn by Abraham Darby in 1779, but a cast iron tramway on rails had arlready appeared in 1767. An iron canal boat was built by Wilkinson in 1787.

Demand For More And More Capital

The introduction of machinery immensely increased man's power to produce material goods, and the use of steam oil and electricity increased the speed and decreased the cost at which they could be produced. Man was elated by the fresh exploits of his brain, but he was not aware of the grave social, economic and political problems that were to arise as a consequence of his experiments. Even the immediate problems that he had to face were of no less importance. First the introduction of machinery demanded large quantities of coal and iron; secondly since goods were to be manufactured in large quantities, only goods of daily use could be manufactured, and raw materials were necessary to produce them; thirdly far larger markets were necessary to find a sale for the goods; fourthly quick and efficient means of transport were to be made available to bring the raw material and distribute the finished goods; fifthly a large number of able inventors, organisers, managers, and technicians were to be found to control the industries; and finaly "Capital" was required in huge amounts to overcome the above difficulties.

Thus only contries possessing

(Continued on page 39)



Industrialisation: The Four-Loom system at work.

About Studios And Stars

Indian Studio Notes

SHALINI CINETONE (Kolhapur).

"Usha", the spectacular picture of the day, is produced by Shalini Cinetone (Kolhapur) at an enormous cost and risk, and will soon be released in various town of this country. It will see its light at Krishna (Bombay) on 4th May. Mr. Wasudeo Kale supported by Miss Rathnaprabha with Messrs. Karmarkar and Dudhale. Mr. Baburao Painter is busy giving finishing touches to the picture and Prof. Govindrao Tembe, the talented musician, is in charge of music. The noteworthy features of this picture "Usha," are trick scenes, the sacred city of Dwaraka. The huge settings of Dwaraka are still under construction. The picture is taken in the Studio. All out door scenes are taken in the studio and they were elaborately made and erected under the direct supervision of Mr. Baburao Painter. Rajmukut :—Mr. Govindrao Tembe will be very shortly going for his out door sncees. His picture will be ready for screen by the end of May. In between the Star Film Corporation of 161, Mount Road, Madras will be shooting their "Harischandra" a Telugu Talkie.

KOLHAPUR CINETONE (Kolhapur).

Major Dada Saheb Nimbalker is now busy with a social Picture "Orphan of the Society" featuring Mr. Babura. Pendharkar, Master Vinayak, Miss Indira Wadkar and Saroj Shilotri (Mrs. Samarth) daughter of Dr. Shilotri. And Mr. D. G. Phalke, the Pioneer of the Indian Film Industry, is busy with "Gangavataran" featuring Master Phatak and Kumari Mandakini.

SAMRAT CINETONE (Kolhapur).

Mr. Vangundre has completed the two versions of their initial picture "Naganauda" (Hindi and Marathi) featuring Anjanbai, Leelabai, Tharabai and Wamanrao Sadholkar supported by Thanekar and Pithalkar. This is a fine mythological picture.

PRABHAT CINETONE (Poona).

Mr. Shantaram is busy with a social picture "Eknath", featuring Bal Gandharva of Maharathi Stage fame and Miss Rathnaprabha.

SARASWATI CINETONE (Poona).

Mr. R. G. Torney is busy with a mythological picture "Krishan Shishtai" in Hindi and Maharatti.

SHIKANDER MOVIETONE (Poona).

Their initial picture "Piara-Dushman" or "Beloved Rogue" is awaiting release. They are now busy with "Farebi-Ka-Shikar".

KALA CINETONE (Bombay).

Mr. Chotubhai Desai is now busy with his second picture "Thunder" in Hindi with Kumari Mohini in the leading role.

SANGEETH MOVIETONE.

Bai Jaddanbai is now busy giving touches to her picture "Search for Truth", playing herself the lead supported by the youngest screen artist Baby Rani, Yakub and Kumar Jahan. The renowned screen technician Mr. Chimanlal Luhar wields the megaphone.

NOVELTY CINETONE.

Mr. Fidally Mahamadally has finished his initial Talkie "Broken Heart" featuring Miss Manjari, Miss Gulzar and Yakbal supported by Kashinath and others. He is now busy with his second picture "Jessal Toral".

HINDMATA.

Mr. Boman Sarosh has finished "Tolls of Love" with Miss Munni the renowned stage and screen artist,and Baburao Shirodkar.

B. K. DAVE BROTHERS.

Mr. Dave is now busy giving finishing touches to "Raj Tarang" with Master Vithal in the leading role.

PRAHLAD.

Miss Mehtab is still busy with "Devakanya".

MENAKA PICTURES.

Mr. Arolkar has completed the picture in Hindi "Katl-E. Am" featuring Baburao Manirekar and Dinker Kamanna with Mysore Sandow Miss Azurie, the wellknown Indian dancer and Premabai Borekar. This is a picture depicting the Indian Jungle.

AMBIKA MOVIETONE.

Mr. Harichandrai Mehta is now busy with a social picture "Mitty Nazar" with historical touches.

EASTERN ART PRODUCTIONS, LTD.

They have now taken possession of Ajanta Studios and Mr. H. K. Shivdasani is busy with "Bharat-Ka-Beti" with Rathanbai in the lead. Simultaneously, he is handling another picture "Khune-Nahak".

RAJPUTANA FILMS (LTD.), AJMER.

Mr. T.G. Lalvani has finished "Bhul-Ka-Bhog" with Kumari Padma Shalgram in the leading role. They are now making elaborate arrangements for the production of their second picture on a gigantic scale.

EMPIRE TALKIES.

New Theatres' latest social picture "After the Earthquake" with Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Prithviraj, B.A., Mr. Nawab and K. C. Dey (reputed blind singer is awaiting release at West End The reputed screen technician Mr. Deoki Bose wielded the mega-phone.

East India's Hindi Picture "Selima" with Miss Madhvi, Miss Radhabai, Miss Indubala with Gul Hamid and Mazhar Khan, is nearly finished under the direction of Madhu Bose.

RADHA FILMS (Calcutta).

Under the care of Director Jyotish Banerjee himself, editing is briskly proceeding of the forthcoming Bengali talkie "Mamoyee Girls' School".

In addition to the Telegu talkie "Bhakta Kuchela", a Tamil talkie "Sirutonda Nayanar", or "Bhakta Siryal" had also been taken up last week. The story of "Sirutonda" is written by Mr. Nataraja Mudaliar, the wellknown dramatist of Madras and the cast includes famous artistes like, —Sundrappa, Kalyanniah, Janakiram, Msses Swarnamba and Kannamba.

Director G. B. Sethi's Hindusthani talkie "Thunderbolt" is progressing as usual. After finishing a garden-scene on location, he has taken up a 'night club' scene, laid in a specially constructed set in the main studio.

BHARAT LAXHMI PICTURES.

The well-known Telugu subject "Sati Sakkubai" dramatised by Mahakavi Chilakamurthy Lakshmi Narasimham Pantulu and starring the most, talented stars such as Thungala Chalapathi Row, Suravarapu Venkateswaralu, Kumpatala Subba Row, Choppalli Suryanarayana Bhagavathar, Doctor C. H. B. Venkatachalam, Dasari Kathiratnam and Chittanjallu Kantamani has been completed and is now passing through the editing room. Mr. A. T. Ramanujulu, the famous harmonist of Andhradesa, has been completely in charge of the music side of this production.

Diljani or Masthana a serio comic picture in Hindi and "Daku Ka Larka", an Urdu social theiller are now nearing completion.

(Continued on next Page.)

Micky Mouse Playmate

Mickey Mouse has a new playmate. His name is Donald Duck. And the chief feature of this news is that the new comer to the Walt Disney menage which already includes Minnie Mouse, Pluto, Claribelle Cow, Clara Cluck, Horace Horse-collar, the Goof, the Three Little Pigs, The Big Bad Wolf and many others is one of the toughest guys in the whole assortment of comical cartoon characters. The big Bad Wolf of course is plenty villainous—but he tempers his gnashing fangs, upon occasion. with saccharine mouthings calculated to disarm his prospective victims.

Donald Duck is different. He is just plain 100fiper cent. tough. His voice is tough. His attitude is tough. Even when he is totally surrounded and lusciously covered with sweet custard pies, his mood is a pugnacious one—as all will see when "Orphan's Benefit," Walt Disney's newest Mickey Mouse animated cartoon flashes merrily on the movie screens of the world.

Hollywood is already preparing a niche in its Hall of Fame for Donald Duck. His toughness in "Orphan's Benefit," provides some of the most rollicking hilarity yet presented to his world-wide audience by that jovial impresario, Mickey Mouse.

RUSSIAN PLAYER ON HOLLYWOOD.

All have seen by now what Hollywood thinks of Anna Sten, the Russian actress who in one picture, "Nana," became world-famous. But what does Anna Sten think of Hollywood?

Here's what she has to say:

"All my life I have had two grand passions—for travel and for work. When Mr. Samuel Goldwyn offered me a chance to go to Hollywood, he opened a golden door that led to both. I travelled far afield to reach Hollywood and I expect to make many long trips between pictures.

"Work—it is lucky I like it. For Mr. Goldwyn's door led me to harder work than any I have accomplished before. In order that I should learn to speak English without any particular accent, they employed five tutors, who took me in turn. It took long, it was difficult to learn English. But with their wonderful patience and their wonderful thoroughness, trese people in Hollywood would only be satisfied with the exact result they aimed at..

"Then there were the camera tests. Fifty-one, I made. There were tests for lighting, tests for make-up, tests for acting tests for dramatic effects. Sometimes, if I would get a little impatient and protest to Mr. Goldwyn at all the long, long delays, he would smile and tell me that he could not afford to make any mistakes. Always I would be sorry for having complained. I admired such patience, though I could not practice it myself.

"This Hollywood, sometimes I began to fear it. There were times when I should have liked to run away; but then again, I would think of the kindness and the friends I had met, and Hollwood seemed so much better a place. I think now I look on Hollywood as I should a stern parent: as one who makes me obey a discipline that is good for m—e good for my acting. a

"And those long. long months of my training. When I look back at them I know how necessary they were. One can compare them perhaps with the training for other professions. What, for instance. are two years when one thinks of the eight which it takes for a man to qualify as a surgeon?

"Not that my own training is completed. I have not reached, and I hope I never shall reach. a point where I am quite content with my work. Always, always I must go on learning.

"So I remain little altered in myself since the day I came to Hollywood. Though a fortune has been poured out to make me a star, I do not feel very grand. Proud, yes! Terribly proud to think that I have been worth so much trouble. But humble also. I know that I must go far. very far. to justify the faith that has been placed in me."

Miss Sten is traveling now, along the picturesque West Coast of the United States. for she has completed the second major assignment since her advent to Hollywood—the filming of "We Live Again," Samuel Goldwyn production based on Tolstory's "Resurrection," in which she co-stars with Fredric March, and which will be released by United Artists,

SWASTIKA'S SHOWS ROMAN LUXURY

The Swastika Pictures have devoted vast labour and even more thought to the production of their latest release "Dard-e-Ulfat," which translated means "Pangs of Love." It took them nine months to get out this truly mammoth spectacle and it is not at all surprising that the public and exhibitors alike, intrigued by the advance notices that have been appearing from time to time, are eagerly awaiting its release.

GANDHARVA CINETONE CO.

Padmadevi and Gulab will be sharing stellar honours in their productions.

Last minute changes in "Julmi Joban" has taken place and Miss Gulab has been given the leading role of the heroine. this has further strengthened the already strong cast in the above picture and consequently increased the box office value of the picture.

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS.

Sagar has decided to describe a 'breezy" plot in Silver King—Even Sabitadevi is seen with a revolver. Mr. Moti and Yakub face each other rather in a novel way. And Mr. K. P. Ghose has started his work right in earnest in Sagar's new Studio situated in Nepean Sea Road. Sabitadevi and Mr. Moti join hands here.

Mr. Sarvottam Badami is concentrating on Prithvi-Vallabh written by Mr. K. M. Munshi. The company will proceed to Mysore for the outdoor scenes of Prithvi-Vallabh. Mr. Mehboob will soon take up another subject.

... ADARSH CHITRA LIMITED:

The Adarsh Chitra has gone to Jubbulpore for outdoor shooting. They have chosen the famous marble rocks and the water falls for their outdoor scenes. The Water Falls are known as "Dhuwan-Dhar," and hence the title of the picture is Dhuwan-Dhar.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra and Mr. Sukumar Chatterjee have done everything they could to make the stay of the artistes and the technicans enjoyable in Jubbulpore.

Miss Kamala Varerkar who was to play the heroine in the ill-fated trinity pictures, has been engaged by the Adarsh Chitra Limited to play the second lead in the picture.

Miss Ashalata, daughter of Professor Oza of Allahabad University will be soon with the company. Mr. Taraknath Bagchi, the renowned dancing Master who is working with the Company has great hopes about the dance programme in the picture. He says that he will make it one of the unique successes of the season. The company will return to Bombay within three weeks.

BEHIND THE SCREEN IN HOLLYWOOD

To millions of picture-goers the world over the news that Charles Chaplin is starting work on a new picture will be hailed with genuine enthusiasm. For despite his infrequent appearances on the screen during the past few years he still retains a firm hold on the affections of the motion picture public. Time, that great defacer of reputations, has served but to make more secure his niche in the screen hall of fame. There is only one Charles Chaplin.

Word of Chaplin's return to active production after an absence of three years ("City Lights." his last picture, was released in 1931) is contained in an official studio announcement just received at the home office of United Artists, which distributes the Chaplin films.

While the story is complete in all its details—which in itself marks a radical departure from Chaplin's usual production methods, and settings are already under construction, the title of the new film is being withheld. But this much is definite: following the Chaplin tradition, it will be a slient picture, with no dialogue whatsoever, though featured by original sound effects and a synchronized musical score.

The theme of the production is reported as taken from the present-day problems that confront the common man. For many years Chaplin has been deeply interested in the effect of the world events on the everyday life of the average person, and he will now give his own interpretation of his observations.

Paulette Goddard has been selected to play the leading feminine role in the film and to share with Chaplin the adventures that are delineated in the story. Miss Goddard. heretofore seen only in minor roles on the screen (she was one of the Goldwyn Girls in Eddie Cantor's production of "Kid from Spain") now takes her place among the potential stars with the award of this part.

Chaplin is confident that he will finish the picture in time for its release January 1, 1935—a New Year's gift that will be welcomed by the legion of his admirers in every corner of the globe.

Although Charlie Chaplin is moviedom's most publicized star, few even of his intimate friends in Hollywood know that only an infinitesimal twist of fate prevented him from becoming a preacher. Imagine the Rev Charles Spencer Chaplin!

It was after Charlie had come for the first time to the United States with Karno's "A Night in a Music Hall," the English vaudeville troupe which toured all over the country. Charlie made a big success in it, but his heart was not in the work. He wanted to be a preacher, and was so bent on becoming one that for five years he secreted in his trunks several weighty volumes on theology, philosophy and religion. These he studied assiduously, eventually conceiving the idea of organizing a Community Church.

Just when everything was set for him to leave the stage flat, along came Mack Sennett, the comedy director. and offered him a chance to go into pictures. Chaplin accepted the offer hesitantly—and the rest is familiar history.

Pictures as good as the United States produced variety can be made in Britain, but Elstree will never replace Hollywood, according to Douglas Fairbanks.

Fairbanks returned to Hollywood recently with Joseph M. Schenck, president of United Artists, and Darryl F. Zanuck, production chief of 20th Century Pictures, after spending 14 months in England making "The Private Life of Don Juan" under the direction of Alexander Korda of London Films.

"Elstree will never replace Hollywood," Fairbanks said emphatically, "but there is no reason why it should not be possible to produce pictures in Britain which are every bit as good as the Hollywood productions. Of course, for the moment, production is not so easy in England as it is over here. Hollywood can call upon thousands of picture-minded people as extras. In England the numbers are restricted

"In some ways the cost of producing a picture at Elstree is bound to be muh lower than at Hollywood. Labor is cheaper, for instance. But in Hollywood any extra can get to work for a dime carfare, whereas to get extras from London the producers have to go to the expense of chartering automobiles.

"There are at least ten actors. or actresses, to choose from for any important film part to be acted in Hollywood, In London the choice is nearly always restricted to two or three."

When asked why he had forsaken Hollywood for Elstree, Mr. Fairbanks replied, "As a matter of fact, I went to England to play golf, but since London Films is affiliated with the United Artists Company of America, of which I am a producer-member, I was invited to see 'The Private Life of Henry VIII.'

"The international appeal of this picture amazed me. Korda had put ancient history on an every-day basis, and made the film palatable. not only to the English public, but to a world public. It was a great achievement and gave me implicit faith in Korda's direction. I determined to go to Elstree and place myself in his hands for at least one film.

"Now that 'The Private Life of Don Juan' has been completed under Korda's supervision, I am confident that it will be one of my greatest films. I am an incurable romantic, you see. Korda, on the other hand, is a satirist. He certainly portrays Don Juan as a romantic lover, but he is laughing at him as well. My Robin Hood was a hero who could do no wrong—Don Juan makes many mistakes. Robin Hood was a perfect lover—but Don Juan is a human being making love.

"For 19 years I directed my own pictures; such films as 'Robin Hood' and 'The Thief of Bagdad.' They were among the biggest box office successes in cinema history. Naturally I had to have great faith in a director before I handed myself over.

"Don Juan, is a worthy experiment. I am interested—almost as one apart—to see the effectiveness of Korda's satire and my actin when comingled in the same picture. I am sure the world will approve."

(Continued from previous Page.)

Balidan and Kumari Vidhwa are awaiting release.

Mr. N. Bagaria, who was formerly the managing Partner and Organiser of India Film Corporation has recently joined the concern as the personal secretary to Mr. Babulall Chowkhani the proprietor of Bharat Lakshmi pictures and he is proceeding shortly to Bombay on the Company's business.

SCREEN COMEDIANS DIFFER IN METHODS

BY LOUIS ALONZO

This serious business of being funny has as many different forms of expression as it has exponents. While the rule "anything for a laugh" is a universal one, each screen comedian or comedienne has a different method of getting a giggle from an audience.

Just as many people laugh at W. C. Fields as at Charlie Chaplin, Harold Lloyd, Jack Oakie, Charlie Ruggles or any other comic. Yet each gets his laughs in a different way.

Fields, exaggerating daily happenings, draws his guffaws by being the "other fellow." Embarrassing and ridiculous things that were merely painful or upsetting when happening to you, and you and you, become screamingly funny when the pompous Fields is the victim.

Chaplin is the unhappy victim of circumstances, Lloyd the eternal Don Quixote, who unlike his predecessors, finds everything turning out all right in the end.

Oakie is the perpetual wisecracker, with a smart remark for every occasion, and an expression to suit the words.

Charlie Ruggles is the henpecked husband, the human doormat, the absent-minded professor, with his eyes on the stars, and his feet on the edge of an open sewer.

Mary Boland, who has been teamed with Ruggles in innumerable pictures, get his laughs as the ever-haughty grand dame brought to grief; the social climber who missed a rung on the ladder; the helpful friend to man who only succeeds in helping herself—and her victims—into more trouble.

Zasu Pitts is the constantly upset and harried "maiden lady" who flutters aimlessly and hopelessly before every new problem. Many other comediennes have fluttered in much the same way, but never with the hands and voice of Miss Pitts.

The Four Marx Brothers divide their time between sheer insanity slapstick and wisecracks. Laurel and Hardy mix Laurel's incipient dumbness, with Hardy's pompousness, and wind up with straight slapstick.

The team of George Burns and Gracie Allen has won an amazing audience through the "dumb dame" type of humour.

Chaplin has always been the pantomimist. Fields was a pantomime juggler on the stage for years, and starred in silent films. Since talkies, he has become even greater, excelling in dialogue now as well as gesture. George and Gracie never could have been a success in silent pictures as their type of humour is strictly aural. Oakie could have been a success in silents, and Laurel and Hardy could have been comedy cops, if not more. The Marx brothers never attempted to make a silent picture—although Harpo, who plays dumb on the talkies, was a failure on a solo artist in one silent film.

Each presents a different type of humour in a different way, yet each has millions of followers. All of which possibly proves that any humour is only as good as it's purveyor.

"A Bride Comes Home," a magazine story, was bought by Paramount recently as Claudette Colbert's next starring picture. Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland probably will have leading roles. The trio were featured in "The Gilded Lily."

Mae West never disappoints her public. In every picture she manages to launch a few amazing fads and in "How Am I Doin'" she is keeping up the good work.

A circular bed this time! Yes, milady, that's what you'll be longing for the moment you've seen the one Mae reclines on in this new Paramount picture. It, the bed, is placed in the centre of the room, surrounded by drapes and heaped with pillows. The colour scheme is lavendar which harmonizes with the room itself and in case you're absent-minded let me add that this circular sleeping arrangement is but one of a large number of modern touches in "How Am I Doin'." You'll like that bed.

After four months of negotiations, Marlene Dietrich has signed a new term contract with Paramount. Announcement of the new agreement is made by Adolph Zukor, president of the firm.

Bing Crosby recently gave away 10,000 dollars worth of singing to charity. He made four records for the Catholic Missionary society, the sale of which will raise funds for missionary work. The records are "Holy Night," "Adeste Fidelis," and two other sacred songs.

His first assignment, an original story for Marlene Dietrich, Geza Herczeg, Hungarian playwright, has joined the writing forces at the Paramount Studios. Herczeg, who wrote eleven successful plays for the European stage, is best known in Hollywood as the author of "Wonder Bar" and for his adaptation of the Benito Mussolini play, "100 Days."

Cecil B. DeMille's selections of those working in films to-day are Claudette Colbert, Norma Shearer, Herbert Marshall, Zasu Pitts, John Barrymore, May Ellis, Charles Laughton, Lee Tracy and Roland Young.

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

Bing Crosby was twice thrown in jail by the grammar school truant officer for urging other little boys to stay away from school?

Carl Brisson has been on a railroad train once in the last ten years?

George Raft's greatest extravagance is his shoes, which he buys handmade?

JOEL McCREA PEEVED AT LEADING MAN ROLES

If Joel McCrea has his way, and he usually gets what he goes after, fair faminine film fans are likely to lose forever their favourite tall, dark and handsome leading man.

"I'm dead tired of that kind of work", said McCrea recently during a brief interview on the set where he is supporting Claudette Colbert in Walter Wanger's psychological love story for Paramount, Private Worlds". "If I can help it I'll do no more of them, ever."

According to Joel, he's quite willing for someone else to take over his job of wooing all of the screen's greatest feminine stars.

"While I love ranching", Joel continued, "I'll confess a yearning desire to really become an actor and not just remain one of those chaps who click with women because they can say 'I love you' in just the proper, heart-throbbing manner.

"I don't believe I've ever had a real chance to act until Mr. Wanger gave me this role in "Private Worlds". And now that I've had the opportunity, I'm spoiled and the way I feel about it just now, I'll stay that way until I get another opportunity to act.'

Books And Their Writers

A GANDHIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIA

This collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings to which Shri Rajendra Prasad has added a short preface, obviously needs neither any introduction nor review. The articles read as fresh to-day as when they were written. Most of them deal, if one may say so, with the eternal verities of Mahatmaji's gospel and hence their appeal is perennial. The period covered by the book was one of political depression and spiritual doubt—not that it is perceptible in the pages before us! The truth shineth most in darkness. Mahatmaji's optimism and faith never wavered nor waned in all that 'sturm und drang." The Jeremiahs who then prophesied the final eclipse of Gandhian ideology must have got the shock of their lives within three years. This has a moral which we will do well to bear in mind to-day. A perusal of those pages, indeed, gives a new inspiration and courage. Even those who are not interested in politics as such, will find in this book abundant material to enliven and ennoble. Mahatmaji's politics, one need not repeat here, is neither narrowly parochial nor purely intellectual. It is a spiritual striving—an expression of his religion. Non-co-operation is not so much a technique as a thought, not merely a passing phase of politics but a fundamental process of the spirit. We, therefore, find Mahatmaji dealing and discoursing with multifarious topics, spiritual, social economical and educational. This volume thus almost becomes an encyclopaedia of Gandhiji's ideas, and a veritable vademecum for renascent India.

The publishers deserve all praise for bringing out this volume, and offering more than eleven hundred pages for the modest price of four rupees. We cannot, however, but refer to the unfortunate and indeed inexcusable lapsce in giving two different periods in the titles on the same weapper.

N. J.

A Pioneer Marathi Work

"INDIAN PAINTING" (Marathi) by B. M. Dabhade. Price Rs 2 Pp 82 with six Plates. Aundh (Dt. Satara).

If a fresh evidence were needed of the Artistic Renascence that is at present resurgent in India we can point to this book, which is the first one of its type as far as we are aware, in modern Marathi literature. Thanks to Havell and Dr. Coomaraswamy Indian Art has long since been rescued from its lethargy, and the artist is at present taking his rightful place in the intellectual life of the nation. One is afraid, however, that the appeal of art is yet limited to the aesthetic few, and that the interest evinced is purely 'high-brow' and professional. The want of public museums and art-galleries is no doubt one of the reasons of the lack of interest, another and perhaps more important one is the fact that discussions and criticisms of Art topics are conducted mainly through English. With the possible exception of Bengali, the Indian vernaculars can claim very few books devoted to aesthetic matters. This is really unfortunate, as art even though it's creation can belong only to the elite, contributes to the spiritual joy of everybody. We, therefore, very heartily welcome this book as giving Marathi readers an insight into the beauty and history of Indian painting.

The author has evidently made a deep study of his subject, and has successfully guided the reader from the first principles of aesthetics to the latest tendencies of modern Indian painting. He has testified to the antiquity of Indian painting, criticaly discussed the different outlooks of the East and the West, paid a graceful tribute to the inmitable frescoes of Ajanta, and has initiated the reader into the development of the Mogul, the Rajput, and the modern Bengal school. We are afraid, however, we cannot endorse the author's whole-hearted eulogy of Havellism. One also regrets to note that the author has failed to do justice to, or even to mention the band of Bombay artists, who though so long denied either the limelight or the patronage received by the Bengal School, are making a definite and distinctive contribution to the renaissance of Indian painting. This is really an inexcusable lapse considering that the author belongs to Bombay. The book would have profited, and become more uptodate and vital, had the author critically discussed the work of Bombay artists. Indeed one can say its success would have been more assured thereby.

We have already said that the author has made a deep study of his subject, but we would have liked him to be more critical and less compilatory, to have more thoroughly assimilated his scholarship and less frequently acknowledged it. There is a surfeit of quotations from English books,—most of them unfortunately left untranslated! This is really a fatal flaw in a Marathi book meant for Marathi readers. We are frankly not impressed with the excuse given by the author in this regard, and we may point out that unless this defect is remedied the book can never achieve the success it deserves. There is worse still: most of the English quotations are replete with 'printer's devils' which become almost an eyesore. It thus cuts both ways: while the purely Marathi reader is obstructed at every turn, one accusotmed to English is annoyed on every page! We would strongly recommend the author to cut out the English impediments altogether and give the gist of the argument in his own words. The style also which is often ornate and sometimes quaint will, improve by simplification.

The above criticism is meant only to point the obvious drawbacks of an otherwise excellent book, and we hope the author will eradicate the defects which are purely extraneous. He deserves the thanks and the encouragement of all Maharashtrains for being a pioneer in a new field. We hope he will continue his studies in this line and be able n the fulness of time to make an original contribution to aesthetic criticism. A review of this book will not be complete without mentioning the excellent plates of pictures from the collection of the author's patron, the well-known painter-prince Shri. Balasaheb of Aundh.

N. J.

A. TAGORE ANTHOLOGY

"LECTURES AND ADDRESSES" by Rabindranath Tagore selected by A.X. Soares, Price Re 1 Pp 160—(Macmillan).

This is the latest addition to Tagore anthology. The justification of any selection rests more on the fancy than on the judgment of the selector. Prof. Soares, however, was actuated in his choice by some definite aim. The selection is so conceived as to enable the reader to get an insight into Tagore's views and individuality through his own writings. 'Interpret thyself' is the motto of the editor. The lectures and addresses are suitably arranged to present to the reader a coherent account of Tagore's life, thought, conviction and ideals. Starting from the lectures on 'My Life' and 'My School' they include the poet's dissertations on 'Civilization and Progress', 'Construction i e Creation', 'Art', 'Nationalism' and 'Internationalism', and fittingly conclude with the chapter from 'Sadhana' on The Realization of the Infinite.' It is thus evident that the book will be abe to convey in a small compass the life and ideals of the poet-philosopher. By removing the repetitions and digressions the editor has tried to make the present selection a synthetic whole, and thus it will appeal both to the student and to the general reader.

N. J.

"Industry"

"INDUSTRY" APRIL 1935: This is the Silver Jubilee Special Number of this magazine which is solely devoted to the development of Indian industries. Various congratulatory messages from leaders and industrialists are published in this number which testify to he high esteem in which this journal is held. 'Our prospect and retrospect' gives a short history of Industry', which makes interesting reading. The issue as usual contains a number of highly informative articles upon various manufacturing processes. Mr. M. P. Gandhi traces the history of a quarter-century of Indian industrial progress. Mr. Subedar gives a very instructive review of the present economic situation. The usua features like 'Formulas and recipes and 'Brief Queries and Answers' will be found of great interest of businessmen.

We wish 'Industry' a long and successful career of usefulness to Indian industry.

SOME MAGAZINES

SYDENHAM COLLEGE MAGAZINE": This is a Special coming of Age Number and is splendidly got up, in keeping with the gala occasion. The present issue contains a 'Retrospect' of the College history by the Principal, and an article on 'Economic Planning for India' by the editor. There are various interesting contributions by the students, and a suitably illustrated record of the various College activities. Past and present alumni of the institution will find in this number much to interest and instruct them.

"NEW AGE" April 1935: The presen issue contains the reprint of an article on "Art on the Threshold of Socialism" by Kataer. 'The Trade Union Movement in India' and 'War Clouds in the Far East' are worth a perusal. There is an interesting short story 'Girl'. The annual subscription of "The New Age' is now reduced to Re. one which will make it available to a wider circle.

"MULKI INDUSTRIES", April 1935: This is a monthly devoted to Hyderabad industries. The present issue contains an interesting article on the woollen industry of the State.

BOOK NOTES

Mr. Desmond MacCarthy returned from his first visit to America on March 1st. He has been visiting lecturer at Yale University during January and February. "Experience" the third volume of his collected essays, is due shortly from the American house of the Oxford University Press. The English edition was published in London by Putnam while the author was in America.

* * * *

Is there an element of sadism in modern painting and architecture? This theory is vigorously put forward in an American book with the title, "The Revolt against Beauty" of which Putnam is importing an edition for England. The author is Mr. John Hemming Fry.

* * * *

Ella K. Maillart, author of "Turkestan Solo," who is now in the East, has just spent two months in Manchukuo as special correspondent for the "Petit Parisien." Another book on her adventures in that country and China where she has been since September 1934, is expected shortly.

Mr. Lloyd George has decided to conclude his War Memoirs with the fifth volume, which will probably appear in Autumn.

* * * *

"The King's First Ambassador" is Mr. Basil Maine's title for a new biographical study of the mission and personality of the Prince of Wales.

* * * *

The Oxford Press announce "Speech Making," by Mr. F J Griffiths, principal of the Liverpool Central School for Singing, Voice production, and Speech Training. Hints are given in the book on how to manage the voice and how to arrange the material.

* * * *

The Cambridge University Press will publish in April" The Four Gospels" in the text of the Authorised version, but with the paragraphing of the revised Version. Thus chapter and verse divisions are abandoned, poetry is typographically recognized, direct speech is shown by quotation marks, and breaks in the narrative are indicated by white spaces.

* * * *

"Twenty-five years a King", the book of the film, the text by Mr. John Drinkwater, and a foreword by Sir Austen Chamberlain, has eighty-three full-page illustrations in photogravure, and will be published by Messrs. A and C. Black at the end of April as a contribution to the Jubilee Festivities.

* * * *

Mr. Wilfred Sheard, who has written a book called "The Glory of the Dog," is an authority on the training of dogs for general and police purposes. But his real work is with the League of Nations; he has been a member of the secretariat for fifteen years.

"They Chose to be Birds" is the title of a fantastic novel by Mr. Goeffrey Dearmer "My parrot," says the author, "is parson serving a sentence in feathers. He is not at all the same man when he comes out."

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Uday Shankar Meets—Art Of The Politicians—They Admire Art—Its National Importance—Others Also Admire And Argue Art

The artist is seldom heard, still seldom recognised and respected. of the innumerable fashionable receptions in the city, the reception to Syt. Udaya Shankar was, obviously uncommon. The reception was uncommon only in one sense. It was a gesture of recognition offered to an artist. It was, as Mr. Chagla observed, the tribute of politics to art. Often the attentions of politicians to art have a tendency to assume embarrassing forms and features. Fortunately, the reception at Blavatsky Lodge was saved from the the embarrassing phenomenon. True, the city's art world seemed rather inconspicuous on the occasion. But it was a trifle to which most of us are inured. Have We not reconciled ourselves to the unveiling and opening ceremonies where the painter, the sculptor and the architect remain unmentioned and unintroduced to the distinguished assembly of citizens? Is it not our daily experience to read their elaborate sermons vainly searching for the artist who provides them the excuse? Thanks to Syt. Udaya Shankar the artist is not only mentioned but recognised and respected. The national importance of art was on this occasion stressed in so many varying visions.

POLITICIANS SINK.

And, even politicians, if one could believe Mr. Chagla, find themselves willing and prepared to "sink into insignificance." As I watched the incredible happening at Blavatsky Lodge I could not help feeling grateful to Syt. Udaya Shankar for achieving it. The eloquent championship of art, its national and international importance, its effectiveness as antidote to the Mayo poison, its index to the unimpeachable ancient civilization and culture of this land and, finally, its assistance to establish our right to national freedom seemed so unexpectedly eager and earnest that some of us like Syt. Udaya Shankar, must have felt life. more than worth living. Was it however, a tribute art? Or was it the art of the politicians? I cannot suggest and I dare not guess. But I do feel that the time has arrived when politicians should multiply the occasions for the national recognition and the national services of art and artists. when they should proceed from academic admiration to the practical assistance which alone could give requisite scope and opportunity to national distinction in art and culture. After all, nothing could be a greater compensation for their hardships and struggles nothing could be more valuable to them than the assurance to artists like Syt. Udaya Shankar who have pledged their life to the cause that they will be given full scope and recognition as the nation's cultural ambassadors."

THE INTELLECTUAL SEARCH-LIGHT.

Syt Udaya Shankar's visit has served another helpful purpose. His visit, as it followed the Russian Ballet. Hutheesingh. Galli Curci and the Tropical Express Revue seasons, has served to throw the searchlight on the intellectual and cultural conditions in the city. It is no less a revealing comment on the city's public life. The glowing adjectives which became dull and weary soon after the first two shows of the Russian Ballet were again fanned into fury for Galli Curci, Kumari Hutheesingh and even for the Tropical Express Revue. All were subject evenly and equally for breathless admiration. All were plastered uniformly with the same, uniform, ardour. And, although understanding, information and knowledge of art was unanimously condemned as "high-brow," clever references to "pas de seul," "pas de deux," to "colaratura," and choreography continued to smother with their pomp intelligence. And, it is really amusing to find both the champions of "authentic," "classic" traditions as well as the superior persons who know what they like and what we ought to like but refrain from giving us the reasons—lest they may be suspected of information, understanding or knowledge of art—change their role without changing their eulogies.

CONVENIENT NAMES

But the farce becomes supremely comic when our sophisticated mentors adjust their luminous fervour to convenient names. When I had the unusual experience of learning the beauties of "Oriental" dance from a Russian exponent of the "Baydere" translated by one of the superior castes who discard all information about art except in terms of the first person singular. I had to submit. I dared not ask what particular country in the rather vast and far-flung. "Orient" the rhythm, the movements, the costume, the music of the dance and the dancer rendered. All these queries were, of course, impertinent and unnecessary. They were, obviously, immaterial and meant only to arouse inconvenient "controversy." I have been unable to understand why art should have been singled out, by its fervent admirers, as inherently illogical. I have been unable to know the mental outlook of those who regard discussion of vital and fundamental questions of art as, intellectually, a bad form which all to the respectable manner born avoid. Why should discussion of fundamental issues in politics in education, economics or industry be regarded as helpful, healthy and even indispensable discussion. Why should such an intelligent human privilege be withdrawn from art?

INTELLECTUAL DOPE

But the amazing length to which intellectual dope has been attempted to be served, popular credulity, of set purpose exploited, may be indicated in the manner characteristic of the intellectual and cultural indifference which receives its blessings from quarters, presumably, responsible to the public. I shall mention an outstanding example. Syt. Udaya Shankar has, like a true-born artist, made no secret of the fact that he has for over seven months obtained guidance from Syt. Namboodri the exponent of the traditional "Kathakali" and immensely benefited. Syt. Namboodri's name has been blazoned on the programme and prominently mentioned in advance notices. It was right and proper that it should have been so. Are we to understand that those who insisted on similar or identical technical guidance were wrong, unjustified, uninformed because Syt. Udaya Shankar has been benefitted by it and has been wise and far-sighted enough to know more than the indiscriminate crowd that has nothing intelligent to offer to art, Eastern or Western, except its own stencilized cleverness?

DARED TO LEARN

Syt. Udaya Shankar, like all artists and earnest exponent's of art, dared to learn. And, in the reply, the briefest but most significant speech on the occasion, to the appreciation at Blavatsky Lodge he again repeated his determination to "learn more." There is more than hope for the artist, and what is at this juncture of vital intellectual advancement of the nation most imperative, there is hope for Indian art culture and civilization so long as that intelligent attitude towards art and culture is clearly recognised and maintained, with set determination. If Udaya Shankar's visit to this city, his recitals and reception have any intelligent meaning, it does not terminate with appreciation tion or rather admiration of art. It is also education in art. And, it is, of course a natural failing that those who regard his dancing as merely an evening's free entertainment should discount reasoned information knowledge and understanding of art.

ART AS NATIONAL INSTRUMENT

There are, however, those who see in the work of artists, like Udaya Shankar, the dynamic instrument of national reconstruction. For them, Udaya Shankar has more than an individual place and perspective. For them the appreciation of his work could only be interpreted in terms of a nation-wide movement. The national objective, the collective outlook, the necessity of finding in the work of individuals the elements of enduring universal, art demands and shall secure national attention and respect, despite flippant and interested phrase-mongering. And earnest knowledge, honest understanding and judgment will be the power that will accomplish it. The morbid craving for unmeaning eulogies must cease to be the elegant fashion it seems to be in certain quarters. It is neither intelligent nor healthy. Art and the activities of artists are human like every other national activity. And, they require responsible treatment, intelligence information, knowledge and understanding as much as politics economics commerce or industry.

ART NOT A TRIFLE.

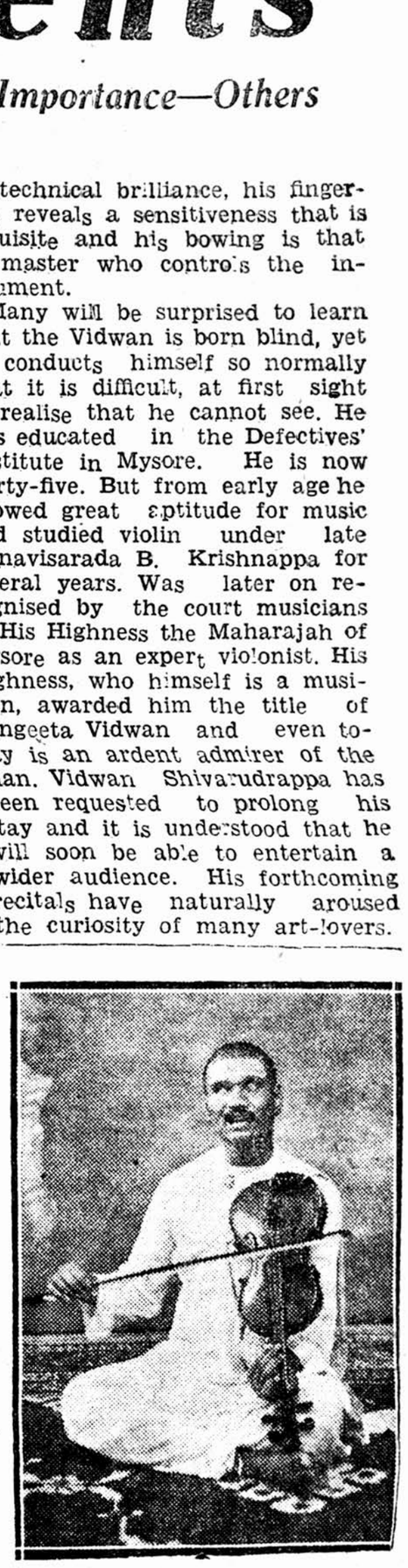
They cannot be the plaything of those who elaborately apologise, about their ignorant indecisiveness and yet feel themselves competent to utter final and often conflicting, but expedient verdicts.

A TALENTED VIOLONIST

From The South

Vidwan Shivarudrappa, the famous South Indian violonist of the Mysore Palace, has now arrived in Bombay and has been entertaining a large number of music lovers. His playing is full of technical brilliance, his fingering reveals a sensitiveness that is exquisite and his bowing is that of master who controls the instrument.

Many will be surprised to learn that the Vidwan is born blind, yet he conducts himself so normally that it is difficult, at first sight to realise that he cannot see. He was educated in the Defectives' Institute in Mysore. He is now thirty-five. But from early age he showed great aptitude for music and studied violin under late Ganavisarada B. Krishnappa for several years. Was later on recognised by the court musicians of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore as an expert violonist. His Highness, who himself is a musician, awarded him the title of Sangeeta Vidwan and even today is an ardent admirer of the man. Vidwan Shivarudrappa has been requested to prolong his stay and it is understood that he will soon be able to entertain a wider audience. His forthcoming recitals have naturally aroused the curiosity of many art-lovers.



The well-known Mysore Musician wil soon give recital in Bombay.

THE PAVLOVA FOUNTAIN FOR LONDON

A scheme to commemorate Anna Pavlova, the great dancer, by a memorial fountain by Milles, the Swedish sculptor, in Regent's Park aroused much interest when announced last autumn. It will be brought nearer realisation by the matinee at the Palace Theatre, given to aid the memorial fund. The affair is under distinguished patronage and the entertainment will be worthy of the occasion. The performers include Miss Tilly Losch, Mr. Larry Adler, Mille. Markova, Mr. Anton Dolin, and Miss Lousie Browne, while Mme. Lydia Lopokova will make a speech.

Mr. Carl Milles now lives mainly in the United States, but he is at present in Rome, and will go soon to Stockholm to complete his "Orpheus" fountain, and probably will come to London this summer. His design for the fountain has a central figure of a swan, in memory of Pavlova's swan-dance, with four dancing figures over the pool, while relief carvings illustrating Pavlova's life decorate the sides of the basis. Milles is the greatest fountain designer and sculptor since the Renaissance, and London, which is surely the poorest capital city in the world in fountains, now has the opportunity to possess a noble one.—"Huntley Carter Manchester Guardian."

"A Woman's Fight For Ireland's Freedom"

CONSTANCE, COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ.

BY MRS. GWYNETH FODEN.

As each and every Easter comes round, my thoughts return to that memorable Easter of the great Irish Rebellion, and those of my intimate friends who took so conspicuous part in it.

Mr. Sean O'Faolian, in his biography of Constance Markievicz, mentions may humble self (Mrs. G. Foden) both in his acknowledgments and on page 71 and 72 where he rightly describes me as their very close friend. All brings back memories so sad and glad, memories of when I was very young, very impressionable, very romantic—when dear dirty Dublin, so lovingly described, could boast of possessing men and women of brains and intellect more than any other city of its size in the world, illustrious names that will live in immortality, whom I could claim as my friends and those who survive still do.

Constance Markievicz was the daughter of Sir Henry Gore Booth, fifth baronet of County Sligo. From her childhood she showed daring and courage, great love of independence, liberty of thought, and liberty of action. She believed in deeds as well as words as I will show later. She belonged to the democratic Ireland of to-day all her life. She scorned the shams and conventions that are soul-destroying. I must not let my pen run away with me in explaining away some of the author's impressions of this great soul who was my personal friend. I feel in reading Mr. O'Faolian's book that he falls far short of giving her the honour she so richly deserves in this world of National Heroines. Yet the author is not wrong in calling her a wild Irish girl. Irish country girls mostly were wild in a sense that they lived hard, rode hard. For the most part Irish country gentry lived in abject poverty. The Gore Booths, however, were not poor like many of their compatriots.

Typical Wild Irish Girl

Constance Markievicz did all those things expected of a young lady. She was presented at court, had a season in London, Paris and Dublin, where her beauty and grace won admiration. Soon she found herself in the centre of the stage by her good looks, spontaneous good humour and utter lack of self-consciousness. The author remarks that her success flattered her vanity. And why not, I ask? We are only young once. We can never live it again. She was of her time the typical Wild Irish girl.

Then, to the surprise of all, she suddenly abandoned the social round for the sake of Art. This was magnificent and courageous. She worked hard and seriously and to this day her name remains on the roll of the famous Slade School of Art. Soon she established herself in Paris. Her master was the famous Paul Lauren. In the very centre of the Bohemian quarter she not unnaturally found life exciting and romantic. She fell in love not only with life, but with that romantic figure and Polish nobleman, Count Casimir Markievicz. He was already an old Boulevardier when he met Constance. He had abandoned the profession of a lawyer for painting and before he meet her he had done very well up to the war. He was a big handsome man, gay and kindhearted, fond of company. Constance married him: brought him to Ireland where he soon settled down like a native born, as Ireland and Poland had much in common. Though both Bohemians.

they were not above enjoying the social amenities of a Dublin season—being entertained at the Viceregal Lodge where those who knew them could not deny that Cassie, as all knew him, was the life and soul of Dublin Society.

By the time Constance had brought her Polish husband to ments like the New Gaelic Movements like The New Gaelic Movement, Sinn Fein. In fact politics had become a cult which left the people little time for enjoyment.

Advent Of Jim Larkin

Yet it was the Theatre that held "Con's" interest, as it did her husband's. It was the theatre that gave them both most pleasure. He wrote plays and produced them with marked success. Soon Labour troubles were the order of the day. A great Labour leader in the figure of Jim Larkin, held the stage and it was he who gave Constance her first opportunity to do something practical—that part of her life which one who knew her as I feel it was her true vocation. She seized the chance readily and worked ceaselessly for the underdog. Conditions of labour roused pity in the hearts of nearly all the intellectuals in Ireland. But it was Jim Larkin that roused them to action. When the transport workers went on strike, it was Constance Markievicz who organised a food kitchen and was untiring in her efforts to help the ing in the ballroom of the Vicepoor and needy. Instead of be-

Countess Markievicz, in the uniform of the Irish Citizen Army 1914.

beginning as he combined in his death—the finest cause for which one can work—Emancipation of his country and fellowmen.

Condemned To Death

She became a member of the Irish Volunteers. She took the army to her breast like a child, donned a green uniform with shining buttons, a belt and holster that held her gun. This was not merely show, for she was a crack-shot—she walked with men. like a man. There was plenty to do in those days of recruiting for the citizens' Army. In the villages where she visited, she excited the people by the impassioned eloquence of her speeches I will not eulogise the part she played in the Easter Rising, but will pay her a very high tribute because she regal House she was now a declared Sinn Feiner. standing on National Council of Sinn Fein. It is said that she got every possible enjoyment out of it. because of her love for the limelight—nothing could be further from the truth, as her close friend I know this was not so.....All this may have been exciting for her, but not so for her husband who saw in politics "Siberia and Chains". He took no interest in the country of his adoption—but it was politics that devided this year. though always the very best of friends.

So far, she had acted as a free agent, feeling her way down to the very core of the Irish people, by her instinct for lost causes. She radiated a magnetism that reached the same kind of magnetism in others. Her alliance about this time to the great Irish socialist leader, James Connoly, was established. He flung himself against political apathy, he combined an Irish Socialist Republican Party, and thus combined at the very took her place in the firing line like a man, fearless and courageous.....The surrender of arms and men, herself included. was, I know, the most painful experience of her whole life. Then the court-martial ordered her to be shot at dawn, those who visited her in jail after her sentence, found her radiant with a smile of rapture. This sentence was never carried out because of her sex. She was sent over to England and put in jail as an ordinary common criminal, not as a political one enjoying many privileges. She wore prison clothes, did rough work, suffered solitary confinement, and ate the coarest food.

When the Lord Mayor of Dublin visited her, he found her on her knees scrubbing the floor—she did not complain, but said she preferred it to being idle. The great Irish Poet, W. B. Yeats wrote a poem for this noble soul, calling it "The Political Prisoner." For over a year she endured prison, then was reprieved and had the satisfaction of being enrolled as an honorary citizen of Kilkenny and was presented with the freedom of the borough of Sligo, her native county.

From now on she struggled wholeheartedly for the common people. She set herself to do all she could to re-organise Sinn Fein and found herself a member of the second movement and it was on October 1917 that she made her first important public appearance as a politician. She was outspoken, candid, critical, without fear. She was no respector of persons in her desire to see her country free. She became part and parcel of the revolution—it gave her that kind of elation which is only possible where the multitude is moved by a feeling of oneness. In her case that elation was increased and sanctified by the perils she shared with others.

A Tragic Episode

Then suddenly all was finished over-night, as one might say. She denounced the Treaty and those responsible for it—she vented her disappointment upon Michael Collins and called him a traitor. Those who knew him and loved him were pained that such close friends in the common cause were now open enemies—she did not realise that he did the right thing at that time at the sacrifice of his sentiments. She was governed more by sentiment than logic. Many among the Irish and British acknowledged that Michael Collins was one of the greatest Irishmen that ever lived. yet in writing of Con. Markievicz one cannot deny her great sincerity and patriotism.

And those who stand to condemn her should remember that patriotism is a virtue, however misguided the patriot.

She was right to have her dreams, without them she could never have been a whole woman. If her fate was to be broken beneath the wheel of inexorable life, she found happiness in fighting for her country's freedom. She had

(Continued on page 27)

A SEEKER AFTER STYLE

A Difficult Quest

By Rustom Vakeel

My friend Sheryar Asfandyar is a voracious reader. His heart is warm, which has not affected the clarity of his intelligence. He is emotional as all Iranians are. He is, of course, born in Yezd, as most of our Iranis are. He has a gentle outlook on life, but his hobbies change with the seasons. He is fairly alone, and as he lives amids civilization, he is left alone, in his own world, undisturbed. He goes through humanity, the human atoms, like an X-ray, with his own thoughts, his own ways, his own eccentricities. Modern astronomers tell us that the universe is like a cobweb, a vast gossamer fabric, a sort of a gigantic cobweb, of vast space of millions of light-years where suns are scattered, moving alone in a tremendous isolation, working out their destiny. Even the atom is the replica on a small scale of our universe. When broken up, it reveals electrons moving in dignified isolation as far away from one another in their little atomic world as the nebulae in the universe around us.

Aspandyar enjoys that liberty. God in his infinite kindness has given us space, more space than matter. In your own cerebellum, in your own world, you are your master. Very rarely do the electrons in the atoms or the stars in space collide. It is but in the nature of things, otherwise how can anything live? Aspandyar wants to be left alone and civilized society leaves him alone, going through his world obeying the laws of his being.

IN THE GRIP OF SAMUEL SMILES

He loves Iran, the beautiful land; not far from Cashmere, his own motherland. Unfortunately in the grip of our educational atmosphere, he is consuming English literature with an avidity worthy of better cause. Sometime back he was in the grip of Smiles—Samuel Smiles. He talked Smiles, he behaved Smiles, he was quotations all over, slightly priggish. He tried to act up to those great principles, and great men so well-beloved of the author of Self-Help, Duty and of course character, whenever he came in contact with another human atom and that was rarely he quoted Smiles.

Of course, his day was a luminous day which began with a short prayer, whose words belonged to his land. He was an Irani, Irani of Riza Shah Pahlavi regime. He belongs to a country where nationalism and culture have met together without any cruel jarring. Zoroastrian or Moslem or Jew are all Persians and Aspandyar is one of them, fond of fruits and cherries and luscious grapes and immortal Iran. He is amenable to advice as he is a genuine son of his soil, seeking truth, experimenting with new ideals, the truth of the desert, the of mountain tops and the truth of truth of green orchards, the truth the modern industrial civilization.

These days, he has taken to reading Mill, and is enamoured of style. He is going about in his own way, seeking that mysterious quality of prose called style. He is browsing, and hunting among various books. Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Shaw and other modern writers are being devoured. His main pre-occupation is to get at "style." His ideal is not only an objective appreciation of style, but that subjective realisation of that mystic joy which is in the prose of great writers.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT

The tragedy is that he knows his Persian fairly well, the language is in his bones, why should he in a mystic search for style go to the English Parnasses. His friends are persuading him to study English with the same detachment and appreciation as he would study German or French or Italian, as a living western language, and if he wants to realise the beauty of prose, to enjoy it as a subjective experience read more Persian, the language of the soil, and then begin to write. Because it is difficult, as the world knows, for an Indian to write like Goethe or Shakespeare, or for an Irani to write like Mr. Chesterton or Pater or Hazlit.

So, with an instinctive perception of truth, he has taken to Persian to develope a style—a style of his own, spiritual child of his literature and his land, language of intimate life, childhood's experiences, of gardens and deserts, in short the language of Iran. He says he feels more free, and channels of thought are less clogged with foreign expression he can think more logically. Nature seems to be nearer in his own language and Iran has become a thing of joy. It is an evolved tongue, patriots have sung and have been happy in that tongue, and love and poesy have enriched it as all the world knows. Aspandyar is a hard-working young man, and more serious facts of life have upto now drawn him, so his realisation of the joys of style will be on the serious path. But, surely and seriously, he is after it, and with perseverance he will realise it.

HIS NOBLE HERITAGE.

He has a noble heritage which will assuage his difficulties. The Gathas, which are a conversation between God and Prophet, have that unique quality called style, simplicity and love and wisdom and greatness, woven together for man to read till the end of time. It has appeared now and again in the great writers of his country. Again, in our century in the free atmosphere of renaisent Persia there is again a rich outpour of literature and Aspandyar is in tune with the times. There is a high tide in the affairs of literary men as in the affairs of a nation, when imagination sweeps for new prizes, and men coin new words and enrich their language out of their fresh experiences. Style is based on truth, on joy and suffering, intimately realised through words we know. The cool air that blows before the shower, the thunder heard in the night, the minutes after the funeral has passed, are embalmed in literature by men who wrote to satisfy their urge to put in words what they felt. And so, in lands which are free, unhaunted by those who clip the wings, a great literature is born. Style is ultimately realisation of God and Aspandyar, happy man with a rich heritage of his language, unperturbed by devil or man, will, we are sure, write a great style—the style that he now admires in others, but with the great proviso that he should steer clear of foreign tongues.

The Flavour that Captivates is the flavour of

Darjeeling Tea Co.'s TEA

Such a Combination of good properties you will find in **no other Tea.**
Packed in Lead Packets and Air Tight Tins to preserve garden freshness.
4 lbs. Tins delivered under our Free delivery Rates at your Residence in British India.
Respectable Agents wanted.

DARJEELING TEA CO. 30/1, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Head Office:— ALLEPPEY
Local Office: 25 & 27, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
Branches:—
Calicut
Cochin
Devicolam
Dindigul
Ernakulam
Karaikudi
Kottayam
Kumbakonam
Madras (Broadway)
Madras (Mount Road)
Madras (Mylapore)
Madura
Mangalore
Munnar
Ootacamund
Palghat
Perumpavoor
Pollachi
Pudukotta/
Quilon
Tirupur
Srirangam
Salem
Trichinopoly
Tiruvalla
Trichur
Tripunittura
Trivandrum
Udumalpet &
Virudhunagar

Fixed, Short and other Deposits are received.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened FREE OF CHARGES & interest at 1½ p.c. per annum allowed.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened with sums as low as Rs. 5 and interest at 3½ p.c per annum on daily balances. Withdrawals by cheques.
Bills purchased and collected.
Drafts sold on and remittances by mail or by telegram arranged through Banks' branches and Agencies.
Cash Credits and overdrafts allowed against approved securities.
Loans against Gold Jewels granted on moderate terms.

With a net work of branches and Agencies established in all important towns on the West Coast, South India and Ceylon, the Bank affords unique banking facilities to businessmen and the investing public.
All kinds of banking business undertaken

For further particulars please apply to any of the Offices.

K. C. EAPEN
Managing Director.

FOR a 1000 DAYS and MORE
a SUN BRAND UMBRELLA
WILL GIVE YOU SERVICE!

MFGD. BY:
SAIT N.P. & Co
(OF LIMDA SOAP FAME)
CALICUT
Bom. Br. 265, Jumma Masjid, B.O.M.

Avialable in sizes for man, woman or child, colours and designs suitable to individual tastes.

Ask for SUN Brand Umbrella and look for this trade mark.

Escapades of German Crown Prince In India

IRISH DOCTOR'S AMUSING MEMOIRS: WHEN LITTLE WILLIE EXCHANGED UNIFORM WITH A BRITISH CAPTAIN AND TOOK A NAP IN THE BATHROOM OF AN INDIAN TRAIN

Many versions have been circulated of an incident that occurred during the visit of the German crown prince to India shortly before the War. What may be regarded as the true version is given by Lieut.-Col. E. J. O'Meara, for many years an officer in the Indian Medical Service, in his reminiscenees ("I'd Live It Again." Cape,) writes a reviewer in "John O'London's Weekly."

When the crown prince was at Lucknow, a sumptuous evening party was prepared in his honour. But he never turned up. No one had seen him since breakfast that day. It was not until after the dinner that a telegram arrived saying that he was at Allahabad, seventy miles away, and would return to Lucknow next morning:

The object of his visit was to see a Burmese Princess, who had attracted his fancy, but the effort was not a great success, as he told me afterwards that he only had a few minutes with the Lady, and the refreshments offered to a faminished man was ginger beer and seed cake. He then went to the railway station and asked the station master for a special train back to Lucknow, stating who he was. His request was apparently met with much ridicule. "What, you His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince! Why, he has a staff of over 140 and travels in the Viceroy's special train!"

In The Bathroom

He made no fuss, but went to a first-class carriage on the Lucknow train. He found three of the births occupied by junior British officers.

He told them who he was and was at once offered one of the lower berth and some bedding. He refused the offer of the lower berth, and took the unoccupied upper one and accepted a 'razai,' or Indian quilt, the night being very cold. During the night the other occupants of the compartment woke up and, seeing no Crown Prince, searched round and found him huddled up in a corner of the bathroom, tightly wrapped round with the 'razai' and endeavouring to keep warm!

His absence from the party caused such a strong feeling of disapproval that the British and German staff decided that no member of either should meet his train at Lucknow! He was met only by a junior police officer, and went straight to his room at Government House. He then entered the dining-room, where the whole party was at breakfast, and apologized profoundly to the Governor before everybody. He was undoubtedly impulsive, says Colonel O'Meara, "but this was partly due to a very natural reaction. He had previously been kept always in leading strings by the Kaiser and never given any freedom. He said to me once, "This is the first time I have known what is to be my own master." He was then twenty-nine years of age with two sons."

Afraid Of The Kaiserin

But everyone, apparently, was afraid of the Kaiser—and of the Kaiserin. Herr von Treutler, the chief of the German staff, was taken ill at Lucknow, and had to be left behind when the rest of the party went on to Calcutta. Colonel O'Meara stayed with him. Later, when they followed the train stopped at Dinapore, and Colonel O'Meara bought some papers for von Treutler.

"He settled himself in an easy chair, but after a few minutes suddenly sprang up with tears in his eyes and, wringing his hands, exclaimed: "What will the Kaiserin do to me?" I could not imagine what had happened and after a pause he added: "Oh dear! The Prince did not go to Sunday morning service in Calcutta yesterday."

A photograph caused great perturbation among the German staff, according to Colonel O'Meara —"The Prince, who considered himself not unlike Captain Charrington of the Royals, insisted on changing uniforms, and then being photographed. The Kaiser's displeasure would not be difficult to understand had he seen a photograph of Charrington wearing the Order of the Garter and the Black Eagle!"

At this time, we are told, the Crown Prince was very Anglophile, and was quite outspoken about it. Colonel O'Meara once heard him say to some members of his staff: "I much prefer to be with British officers."

The Princess Female!

When our present Queen, during a tour of India, visited Benares, "she was much amused to see a banner stretched across the road along which the royal procession was to pass with the following inscription:—

"God Bless the Princess Female."

On another occasion, when the Governor of the United Provinces was making an official visit to Mirzapur, "the people had determined on an enthusiastic welcome and had prepared an arch with the word "Welcome" in large letters, but the point selected for its erection was hardly palatable to His Honour. It was put up by mistake over the cemetry gate!"

Indian patients can be extremely trying. A wealthy Raja came to see Colonel O'Meara and complained of a severe pain in the head.

"After an examination I said to him: "Raja Sahib, you have a bad pain, but in your abdomen, not in your head. Why did you tell me the pain was in your head?"

"Well, Sahib, if I had told you that I had a pain in my stomach you would not have thought it of any importance!'"

The Least Expensive

One afternoon a rich landowner brought his wife to consult Colonel O'Meara:—

"I told him that she was seriously ill, but would in all probability make a speedy recovery if admitted to hospital and operated on without delay.

He retired under the shade of a tree in the hospital garden and appeared to be in deep thought.

At last, somewhat annoyed by the delay, I said to one of my assistants, "What is he doing?"

"Oh Sahib! He is making a calculation as to which will be the least expensive, to cure his wife or marry another!"

But the Indians were not the only people who could be difficult. Colonel O'Meara was performing an abdominal operation when the matron of the hospital came into the theatre to say that an important member of the Government wished to speak to him on the telephone. He asked her to say that he could not leave the patient. In a few minutes she returned again with a repeated request. Colonel O'Meara refused again, but when she returned agitatedly a third time he thought "that something unusual must have happened, and that my opinion was urgently required. I stopped the operation, clipped the wound together, and went to the 'phone to hear the following: "The tonic which you prescribed has cured me; how long shall I go on taking it!"

The telephone wires nearly fused, and I doubt if that gentleman will ever again interrupt an operation.

Leave To Shoot A Man

Blood feuds are common among the fierce Pathans. Colonel O'Meara's young orderly asked him for leave one morning.—

"Well! What do you want leave for?"

"I have to go across the border and shoot a man, Sahib....."

He returned at the end of fifteen days with a smiling face and, in reply to my question as to how he had got on, he said, "Well, Sahib, I had to sit up four nights, but I got him on the fifth."

Sometimes a man who went on leave never returned to duty; then you knew that his foe had got in the first shot."

An English barrister was arguing a case in the High Court at Calcutta before an irritable and somewhat doting judge. Finally the judge interrupted, turned to counsel and said: "Mr.———your pleadings are weak and senile." Like a flash came the rejoinder: "My Lord, long association with this court has had its inevitable result."

Getting Inspiration!

When Colonel O'Meara was examining for the Allahabad University he noticed that a European candidate frequently took what appeared to be notes from his pocket and, after a hurried glance, proceeded to write furiously. Colonel O'Meara had him brought up to his desk—

"I told him that he had been seen to take notes from his pocket and each time he had commenced to write rapidly. He then produced—not notes, but a photograph of his best girl!

Another candidate sent in a paper in answer to six questions with nothing on it except a beautifully drawn peacock!

Another in answer to the first five questions wrote opposite 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, "I don't know," and opposite No. 6, "I don't care a damn." While a third wrote a curse in Persian for which the university referred him back to his studies for a double period.

Colonel O'Meara seems to have had the gift of enjoying life to the full. He worked hard in India—on his own calculation he performed some twenty thousand operations but he played hard, too, polo, pig-sticking, shooting, in fact everything that India offers so lavishly. He writes about it all enthusiastically and amusingly, and the result is a most attractive book on Indian life.

HELLOW! HELLOW
FRIEND DON'T WORRY MORE
WORLDS MEDICAL
THERAPY IN A NUT SHELL
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA
HOW LONG AND WHAT CAUSES-WHO HAVE BAFFELD OTHER TREATMENTS GUARANTEED CENT PERCENT SUCCESS IN 4 WEEKS.
APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO:-
KAMALA WORKS, PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

WASH AWAY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
with X-QURY
An Ideal Hair Remover

In less time than it takes to slip into your bathing costume you can now banish Superfluous Hair troubles for ever. Simply apply this perfumed liquid and wash away the heirs.

Also X—QURY is available in Cream & Powder.

X—QURY LIQUID Re. 1/-
" CREAM Re 0-12-0 } Postage Extra
" POWDER Re. 0- 8-0

Available a Thomson & Taylor. Akbarally Ebrahimji, Bill & Co., Perry & Co., Kemp's Branches. Popular Pharmacy, or

Asiatic Trading Company,
Nagdevi Street. BOMBAY 3.

AGENTS WANTED.

A SHORT STORY

My Great Guest

(By A. Bhaskar Rao.)

After the "Earth-Quake" at Poona last year, I had lost all faith in astrology, and so, when my friend, an amateur astrologer, warned me a month ahead that I would undergo financial troubles during December-January last—though this particular malady is not unusual with me at any other time—I benevolently laughed in my sleeves. The foregoing account, by the way, is a true one which has been verified by friends. I once wrote fiction and not a few enlightened worthies, whose scandal-mongering instinct got the better of their sense of humour, persuaded themselves that it was fact and derived some satisfaction out of it!

A week before Christmas, my cousin wrote to me from Madras that the special X'mas Railway Concessions, which cost a little more than Rs. 10 for the entire trip to Bombay, had tempted him and his friend to pay us a visit. How did I like the idea? "Capital" I replied.

* * * *

The train had just steamed in.

Train arrivals at a big terminus have a perennial fascination all their own. Here is life full of variety; it is a delight to watch the bustle and confusion of the crowds, the happy faces, the pretty faces—and hence I dashed against a tall gentleman; I was on the point of begging his pardon when, turning round, he quickly scanned me from head to foot and squeakishly crying "Hullo! Hullo!", suddenly pounced upon me, vigorously pulling out my hand. Taken aback by this unexpected assault, I was gazing at him for an explanation, when he shook me by the hand with all his might, and pointing a finger at me, gushingly exclaimed in the tone of a man meeting his longlost friend "Well, well, here we are!" touching his upper lip with the tip of his tongue, making a smacking sound. Feeling uneasy at this curious behaviour, my glance happened to fall on a photograph in his hand. It was mine!

Now I understood: he was my cousin's friend. I asked him the whereabouts of Balkrishna.

"Who?" he queried.

"My cousin Balkrishna" I repeated.

"Oh!" he squeaked forth, trying to remember and then added, indifferently, "It seems his work at the office is in arrears and he has been asked by Subbu to clear it off during the holidays."

So he had brought my photograph for identification! With a broad grin he introduced himself "My name is Maharajadhipur Kalyana Sundara" (another lip-tongue-smack).

I learnt from him that he was my cousin's head-clerk's son-in-law's brother. Tall and lean, with a decided hunch and a pair of piercing eyes, he looked like a frightened frog about to leap. He said his brother's father-in-law Mr. Subbu had suggested to my cousin about the trip. I admired Mr. Subbu's cleverness.

Meanwhile, the platform had almost cleared and I suggested to Mr. Sundar to make a move.

"Will the gharry accommodate four of us?" he enquired, with an air of doubt.

"How many?" I asked, trying to make sure he was not under the influence of liquid spirits which have the curious effect of 'doubling.'

"My wife and my mother," he pointed out to them standing behind him. "Of course, not including the child, who is only eighteen months."

* * * *

There are some people of a sociable nature who make themselves at home wherever they happen to be. There are some others with a definitely altruistic touch who, with the greatest ease, make the host feel at home. Mr. Sundar belonged to the latter category. Within two days of his arrival, he often allowed me to make use of my favourite easy-chair, my brilliantine, my new razor-blade and my tooth-paste, for which little acts of generosity I could not help feeling grateful; in this respect, It should be noted to their credit, his wife and mother did not lag behind him and soon things got settled down so neatly that it looked like a family reunion.

Sight-seeing was begun in right earnest, as the party had not much time at its disposal. Mr. Sundar suggested, after a prolonged consultation with his wife, to 'do' the places on foot, as running about in trams and gharries deprived one of the opportunity of quiet observation and appreciation. But, at the last moment, without any previous warning, Mr. Sundar's old mother, Meenakshamma, insisted on accompanying us. Short, stumpy, weak-sighted and without the benefit of reception of the right aural anatomy, this worthy dame belonged to the omnipresent tribe of Dharwar Police. This is a nickname for old women in red sarees though, curiously enough, the police of Dharwar are not known to have had any part of their dress in that colour at any time. Now no Indian home is complete without this commodity of the red saree. They are an interesting and rather helpful, though a little interfering, lot. Generally of a religious turn of mind, they still want to drain the last sip out of the emptying cup of their life. They have a knack of giving advice just when it is not required, making the best use of an original vocabulary of English word. For instance they are revolted at the "Phassion" of modern girls, and harrangue at length on the evil influences of the "Shinima." Such was Meenakshamma to whose uncompromising stubbornness we weakly gave in.

Our heterogenous procession started in all dignity and enthusiasm, myself leading and Meenakshamma bringing in the rear, hanging on to the coat-tails of her son, like a railway-guard impeding the progress of the train with his red flag! Right in the middle of the road, Mr. Sundar would suddenly stop short and begin to count the number of stories of the tallest building in the neighbourhood: and the typical Bombayites who, bored with the monotonous routine of a city life, snatch eagerly at every unusual trifle and persuade themselves to enjoy it, soon crowded round my guest in such great numbers that with much difficulty I had to extricate him from the crowd.

* * * *

The futility of going about the city on foot was soon evident to my worthy guest, and hence, after a further conference with his wife, lasting over twenty minutes, during which each seemed trying to drown the other's voice, he emerged out of the next room and made known their final deliberations—that we take to Victoria as a means of locomotion.

Enjoying the Victoria drives— as it is a luxury I can rarely afford—during the next few days I was one day surprised to make a discovery: every time the fare had to be paid, curiously enough, Mr. Sundar's baby cried with all its eighteen-pound's might, and the fond parent got himself engaged in pacifying it so that I had to make the payment! I, however, soon found out Mr. Sunder's trick of pinching the poor kid at the right moment and its subsequent pacification. Rightaway I hit upon a simple plan of action. I would hold the baby as soon as I alighted from the Victoria.

Now, I generally love children, irrespective of their Ayahs or even their mothers. Their utter helplessness and a touch of divine innocence in them strikes a chord in me. Many a time have I stood watching pretty children in arms, notwithstanding the glare of their mothers who imputed me with motives of which I was never guilty! On one occasion, I could hardly restrain my tears when I saw a pretty European child being slapped on the mouth by its Ayah for the sole crime of suckling its thumb; the poor child yelled out of pain.

With a herculean effort to carry out my intentions, I snatched the kid from its father during one of its convenient howlings and tried to pacify it to the best of my ability, while, at last I experienced the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Sundar pay the fare of six annas. With an air of triumph, I returned the child to its rightful owner, only to discover a wet patch of liquid on the lapel of my new silk coat! I spent twelve annas in having the latter dry-washed and thenceforth confined my attentions to the kid to a wintry smile from a radius of five feet.

* * * *

The real kick of the game, however, came on the eve of Mr. Sundar's departure at the end of the memorable trip. It was a Sunday and we decided to attend the special band of the H. M. S. "Gentle Massacre" at Chowpatty: as usual, good old Meenakshamma coerced us into taking her with us, dipite the fact that her aural reception was completely at a discount on her right and partially so up to about eight inches on her left.

The afternoon had been particularly a warm one for the season and a huge crowd had gathered at the Bandstand to enjoy the evening breeze and the music. With great difficulty we edged in our way to the enclosure and, driven to suffocation by the ever-surging mass, began to 'enjoy' the band, Meenkshamma craning up her left ear with a jerk every half a minute.

It happened on our return. Hardly had the band ended when there was a great rush towards the exit, as a result of which our party was scattered helter skelter, myself shouting that we meet out side the gate.

Fifteen minutes later, when we reassembled all the parts of our group, we discovered, to our great consternation, that Meenakshamma was missing! Mr. Sundar seemed to remember her tugging at his coat tail during the confusion but he could not say exactly when it ceased. Anxiety, coupled with the heavy responsibility rapidly set my brain in action and I sent my men in all directions. My brother Suresh, who has an instinct for detection work, ran towards Chowpatty where most of the crowd had moved, examining the coat-tails of all the men folks, while Ramesh, of a logical turn of mind, contended himself with reasoning out how it ever happened.

Two hours of vigorous search brought forth no results, except Mrs. Sunder's tears, and Mr. Sunder's stupefied stare. On my assurance to them that I would turn heaven and earth inside out and find out Meenakshamma within twenty-four hours, we all went home.

That night I phoned up all the local police stations and hospitals—being a believer in the motto of "Safety First"—giving them the description of the missing person, while we continued the search in the city. Twenty-four hours passed, heaven and earth were turned inside out, and duly outside in, but Meenakshamma was not to be found. Mr. Sunder had to postpone his departure and he wired to his boss the facts of the case.

Meanwhile, I inserted an advertisement in all the local papers! "Lost—one old woman of about seventy three, in red saree—short and stoutish—Answer to the name of Meenakshamma if shouted into her left ear—Finder handsomely rewarded."

* * * *

The next few days became historic in Bombay. Unfortunately, every woman in red saree had the unique and uncomfertable experience of being shouted into her lef tear, Meenakshama! Meenakshamma," by people eager to earn the reward! In one case to which I was eye-witness, an old woman, to whom a passer-by had shouted the name, and who was apparently ignorant of the fact that it was a proper name, angrily shrieked forth, "Meenakshamma! You are Meenakshamma!"

On the sixth day, I was starting for office; coming down the three stairs of our chawl, I was just passing by a tenement on the ground floor when, happening to look in, my eyes fell on the profile of a Dharwar police men at dinner. I stood there motionless, trying to make sure the woman was not Meenakshamma, when the master of the house, a middle-aged man, who had recently married a young and exceptionally pretty wife, came out, and giving me a threatening glare, which I shall never forget, bellowed forth, asking me what business I had peeping into other's houses! By this time, I was certain the woman inside was Meenakshamma, and without answering the man with the imaginary grievance, I rushed straight into the kitchen, closely followed by the jealous husband.

My ecstacy in finding the woman to be Meenakshamma after all, knew no bounds. Like Mr. Sunder I pulled out the man's hand and gave it such a vigorous shaking that a tiny yell escaped him. He cooled down when he learned the purpose of my sudden dash into his kitchen. I congratulated him, asked him questions, told him the whole story leading upto Meenakshamma's disappearance and so on and so forth, not mentioning, of course about the reward. Being a newly-married man, he was apparently not inclined to spend his time reading papers!

It seems the man, Mr. Joshi, had taken his wife to the band—though, strangely enough, I did not remember it—and on his return,—when he was nearing his house, he felt a tug at his coat-tails, and looking back, saw an old woman clinging to it. His surprise at this, equalled hers. He could not get any answer to his questions and he took her home. Absorbed as he was in his new romance, he forgot to inform the police or to read the papers. I thanked him profusely and took charge of Meenakshamma.

She told us that during the disorder at the band, her hold on the coat-tails had loosened, and half a minute later, seeing a coat of the same colour, she had clung to it and followed its wearer!

It was a gala day. Mr. Sundar coaxed me into celebrating the event, and the whole party left Bombay next day.

Every man is bound down by certain inexorable laws of life. The law of irony is one of the most powerful. I dislike publicity, and I got it with a vengeance, in the form of notoriety. People began to stare at me, and on my approach, audibly whispered to one another "Meenakshamma."

Incidentally, I have just signed a monster petition from the citizens of Bombay to the railway authorities, requesting them to stop the X'Mas concessions from next year.

The End.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22. P.O. Katrisarai
(Gaya).

Dog's Enviable Death

188 Telegrams Mourn Loss: 16 Priests Conduct Burial

From CHAMAN LAL.

TOKYO.

I am sure many millionaires would envy the death of a faithful dog (named Hachiko), which brought 188 mourning telegrams and money is pouring from America (Los Angeles) to erect a statue of the dog, who was faithful to his master the late Dr. Hidesaburo Ueno, professor of Agricultural College.

UNIQUE FAITHFULNESS.

The story of the dog's death described in the Tokyo press will be read with great interest:—

Chuken, (faithful) Hachiko, the capital's most famous dog, to whom the citizens of Shibuya ward erected a statue as a symbol of loyalty and faithfulness, is dead.

The cream coloured quadruped whose fame will live in the pages of a government primary school textbook, was found dying in a street near the district railway station early this morning. The beloved animal was immediately rushed to the veterinary section of the Imperial Agricultural College at Komaba, but are took its toll, and he died shortly after, at the ripe old age of 13.

Station representatives and representatives of Shibuya Ward intend to have him stuffed and preserved in a museum. Plans are also under way to hold an elaborate funeral for the famous animal.

Soon after he was born, Hachiko became the pet of the late Dr. Ueno, professor of the Imperial Agricultural College. While the scholar was still living, the dog made it a rule to accompany his master as far as the station and also call for him there each evening. Seven years ago, Dr. Ueno died suddenly of celebral hemmorhage at the college.

Not knowing this however, Hachiko continued to call at the station every evening to await the return of his master. The faithful dog followed his routine each day until his death.

A bronze statue depicting Hachiko as a symbol of loyalty was erected at the station several years ago| Moreover, an article commending his faithful spirit was also inserted in a Government text-book for primary school children.

The dog was known throughout the nation as Chuken. Faithful Hachiko, the same becoming a household word through the great publicity he has received.

ROYAL BURIAL.

The loyal dog Hachiko was laid to rest Tuesday in a grave beside that of the master he waited 11 years to join.

Sixteen Buddhist priests conducted the burial rites in Aoyama cemetery for the dog that became famous throughout Japan because of his daily trips to Shibuya station in a pathetic search for his dead master the Asahi said.

Since newspapers reported the death of the faithful Hachiko, 25 wreath, 200 bouquets, 188 telegrams and letters of condolence, a large cask of sake and more than 200 yen in money have been received at the station.

SYMPATHY ABROAD.

Los Angeles,—Moved profoundly by the story of Hachiko, the faithful sentinel of Shibuya station, Tokyo, school children of Los angeles, upon hearing of the dog's death, have sent in their little savings to Robert Burns of the Los Angeles A.P.C.A. to be used in erecting a statue in memory of the pet.

The sum sent in already totals 25 dollars. Upon learning of Hachiko's faithfulness from a local Japanese newspaper, Mr. Burns has written the story in pamphlet form, which he is distributing throughout the schools.

Expecting further contributions from the little school children, Mr. Burns will send the sum already collected to Japan to be added to the fund for a statue to perpetuate the memory of the dog.

* * * *

Jackson was celebrating his birthday. As midnight drew near it became obvious that he had dined well but very unwisely, and one of his friends undertook to escort him home.

Some time later the pair arrived at the road in which the young man lived.

"I say, old boy," said the obliging friend, "what's the number of your house?"

"Don't ask silly questions," replied the other. "Itsh on the gate."

UNFAVOURABLE STARS COUNTERACTED

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS ASSURED

ARE YOU WORRIED BY THE

Malignant Influence of Evil Stars?

For countless ages the favoured few who have studied the stars have claimed to harness their power in securing health and prosperity and in ensuring good luck in affairs of chance. Sickness, unhappiness, and misfortune need not be "your" lot. Thousands already have testified to the amazing, if in explicable powers of

Karya Sidhi Kavach

A MIGHTY TALISMAN PREPARED ACCORDING TO SHASTRAIC RITES

We have many hundreds of testimonials to the powerful influence of this wonderful Talisman. Men and women in every walk of life claim that since using it all worries have been removed; financial matters have improved; better pay and better prospects have been their lot; sickness has given place to health; and domestic affairs have been ruled by happiness and love. All undesirable influences are said to be warded off, and the good things of life have become theirs.

Now, you too can test this Talisman. It will cost you only Rs. 3-8. Special—Rs. 10-6, and Special in Golden Locket—Rs. 15-6. Postage extra . For Ceylon and other Foreign countries Shillings 7|-, 21|- & 30|-, respectively in advance.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

If you are not entirely satisfied with the results of using this Kavach for a time, return it stating the V.P. No. and date or the date on which the parcel is received and the reason and we will gladly refund your money deducting only the postage and clerical expenses.

HIDDEN TREASURE DISCOVERED

GOOD LUCK BRINGING BIG WINNING

PANDIT KAVACH MANDIR

230 MAIN STREET,

CAMP DEOLALI.

"MOTHERS-IN-LAW DAY"

Unique Texas Celebration

There are strong men in Texas, men indifferent to heat and cold, with sharpshooters in their hands and bullets in their bodies, equally ready to pepper or be peppered. They are above the common human weaknesses, rejoice in the exhilaration of danger, and are braced by the challenge of unmanageable bucking bronchos. To such men mothers-in-law present no cause for fear (writes "The Times". -Fifteen thousand people have been lining the streets of Amarillo on Mother-in-law Day, and they watched without blenching while 3,000 mothers-in-law marched past. The Governor of the State, in a vigorous denunciation of sons-in-law and their perverse ways, which showed him to be a worthy successor of "Ma" Ferguson of Texas, declared that no beings have suffered more misrepresentation than mothers-in-law. If so, it is not the misrepresentation of ignorance due to a failure to know the subject at close quarters. Long before there were music halls there were mothers-in-law: in fact music-halls, like clubs, developed as places of masculine ease and entertainment, if not because of mothers-in-law, at any rate because of a widespread desire for somewhere to escape from uneasy homes. The joke sticks because mothers-in-law have stuck. They have all the qualifications for getting themselves disliked—superior and detailed knowledge about how a house should be run, and how a particular wife or husband should be treated. They can hardly be out-argued, for they start with years of practice in the tactics and manoeuvres of domestic life, and can produce knock-down arguments from their memories of the early years of their child. Freud has played most tediously into their large hands. They are equally uncomfortable when they are very wicked and when they are over-righteous.

Before the Japanese Curtain —and behind.—("Glassgow Bulletin.")

Juvenal had only the wicked sort in mind when he let himself go in that sixth satire, commiserating husbands

Desperanda tibi salva concordia socru.
Illa docet spoliis nudi gaudere mariti,

and so on in lines of increasing indignation and unrefinement, making substantially the same points about the searching of trouser pockets for possible money that the brightly coloured postcards in the seaside kiosks still make. But the difficult relationship is little easier when a mother-in-law is a lady of formidable good works and very high principles, a purser of lips and a sniffer of disapproval, whose views about wasted and self-indulgent lives are only too easily gathered. The perfectly considerate mother-in-law takes care to be rather silly in order to equalize matters and offset her seniority. But such silliness is a favour conferred, not a right; it must not be thought that because mothers-in-law are a discipline they may be rightfully avoided. In Texas at any rate it is not so; mothers-in-law have learnt unity, but they do not need it, for the sense of the community is entirely on their side. Every one recognizes the rights of mothers, unless they give birth to quintuplets, when they apparently enter the class of the great artists whose common reward is oppression. But, as the Governor of Texas so acutely realizes, every mother-in-law was a mother once. That she has become a mother-in-law at all is a proof of at any rate partial success as a mother. she has produced and rared someone not universally shunned but successfully affianced and married. That should be a feather in her bonnet, increasing her status and her right to speak her mind. Her position is so grounded in principle that ridicule, which destroys politicians and business schemes and literary pretences, has blown upon her for generations without at all moving her from where she stands, in the centre of the new home, feet apart and arms akimbo, the majestic voice and tradition of the past judging the formless present. To marry, said Stevenson, is to domesticate the Recording Angel, and it is the high and fully discharged vocation of mothers-in-law to do the whispering into the angelic ear.

THE WAY TO KABUL

(Continued from page 11.)

round Jalalabad was seething with rebellion, the tribesmen fought not only troops but also among themselves. No one was safe, armed men accosted them every few steps, but on seeing the letters from their religious head they let them pass without molestation.

In the afternoon the lorry reached 'chor-gully' and here worst came to pass. The tribesmen refused to respect either the letters or the sanctity of the Hazrat Sahib's personal escort. Everything of value was removed from the lorry while the passengers stood in a knot looking on. My friend had a fine silken turban on his head. Every now and then a robber would cast his eyes longingly on it, but then desisted for some reason or other and went his way. The lorry was now cleared, the passengers divested of their caps and shoes and given native shirts and trousers to put on. Only this gentleman stood without having been roughly handled. The robbers gathered round their chief and began an excited consultation. Some pointed to my friend's turban, others had some objection equally forceful. The group of Indians were only mildly interested, but it was noted that one of the robbers had something like inspiration and every one agreed to his proposal. The chief approached my friend and in a respectful tone pointed out that he had a very fine turban which would no doubt be greatly appreciated by them, but he had an equally fine beard, which they deeply respected. They could not lay their hands on him as on the others, so they humbly begged him to take off the turban and of his own free will present it to them. This my friend did and the lorry was allowed to proceed.

"So, at last, the Hazrat Sahib's influence proved of no avail," I remarked.

"No," replied the gentleman, "it was his prestige that saved our lives."

Beauty and the Bath

From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

The daily bath has been abridged to an invigorating plunge or shower. Exercises compressed into a few scientifically planned movements, and by the use of Oatine the time spent in massage has been reduced to a few minutes instead of hours.

The emancipation of Woman from her old slavery to the toilet has been Oatine's contribution to Feminine progress.

Thanks to Oatine Beauty is no longer a life work but a spare time recreation.

OATINE CREAM and OATINE SNOW are the gifts of modern science to Beauty Culture.

THE
OATINE Co.

GRAHAM BUILDING,
Parsi Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100. if proved fallible Price including postage etc., Rs 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No. 57, P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

JANJIRA

The Land Of The Betul-nut and Snowy Sands

(By A. S. R.)

Mrs. Sawitridevi Hardas Kundanani, well-known social worker of Karachi. She is stated to be the first hon. woman magistrate in Sindh.

The State of Janjira owes its name to the "Island Fortress" which was the stronghold of the first Abyssinian Ruler, on the West Coast of India. Grim and gaunt, it stands—this fortress, amid the troubled waters, its sea-wept walls hurling defiance at the roaring breakers, its sun-kissed bastions looking down with majestic contempt on the sheer impotence of the sea, a hundred feet below it. A historic fort this—impregnable, unbeatable, rising sheer from the waters with never a foothold to land upon.

Famous Guns

On the mighty battlements more than a mile in circumferance are innumerable port-holes and at each port-hole a gun guarding all the approaches to this island fortress. A bronze gun cast in 1540 for King Philip of Spain which in all probability had its baptism of fire in the Great Armada of 1588; a gun cast in Sweden in 1602 bearing the arms of Charles II, King of England, whose queen Catherine of Braganza brought the Island of Bombay as a dowry; another big gun, bigger than the "Zamzameh" of Lahore, called the "Big Noise."

These are some of the oldest historical relics to be found in the Fort. How they came to be where they are, there is no certain knowledge, but from the deep silences of the past through the corridors of Time, one can still hear the echoes of the mighty rumblings of these guns and feel how futile all attempts at storming this one-time mighty fortress must have been. As if to remind one of its historic invincibility, on the walls of the entrance to this fort is depicted the Janjira tiger holding an elephant in each paw, frightening a fifth with its bared fangs and twisting its tail around a sixth! !

The State of Janjira consists of the Habshan territory on the West Coast and the dependency of Jaffrabad. The Habshan territory consists of the three talukas of Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhasla.

New Source Of Revenue

There is no good communication by road between the mainland and Janjira, as the road across the Western Ghats at Roha is only a "kachcha" one, through uncleared jungles, So that, strange as it may seem, Janjira, though on the mainland, is cut off from the rest of it for at least two or three months every year when the boats stop plying because of the Monsoon.

A proposal was brought forward to clear the jungle and lay a proper road via Roha, but though the State authorities carried out its part of the agreement, the District Local Board, Kolaba, failed to keep its word and the situation is just as bad as before.

The population of the Janjira State is 1,10,388 and the annual income, calculated on the average of the last five years amounts to Rs. 9,35,216.

Under the guidance of Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, the Dewan of the State, the present administration has, within the last few months, added nearly 5 lakhs to the annual income. This was made possible by deflecting the course of the huge cargoes of Java sugar, which originally used to go direct to Bombay, so as to reach the mainland through the Janjira State, thus bringing into the coffers of the State the customs duty levied on the bags of sugar.

The Ruler

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur Sidi Muhammad Khan, the young ruler of Janjira, is one of a long line of Abyssinian rulers, about the exact manner of whose advent in India there is no certain knowledge. The fact that they hold sanads from the Moghul Emperors seems to be in favour of the theory that they were originally generals in the Moghul Army.

The connection of the Sidi rulers of Janjira with the British Government starts officially from the year 1733.

After a regency period of 11 years, during the minority of the present Nawab, His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on his accession to his majority on 9th November 1933.

The Capital

Murud, the Capital of Janjira State, is a beautiful garden village. Wherever the eyes may roam, are cocoanut palms and betul-nut trees and nestling within these natural harbours are the houses of the people of Murud. It has a population of nearly nine thousand. It has its own power-house which supplies electricity to the Palace and to the Municipality of Murud, which is only six miles away from Janjira Fort. It has many schools and one high school, the only high school in the State.

The arrangements for water-supply to Murud are made by the State and water is brought from a beautiful spot about 8 miles away, where two mountain streams are made to collect in a cavity between two rocks. Murud can boast of a vast stretch of snow white sandy beach—a pleasure to behold. The main produce of the State consists of rice, Nagli, Sesamum and Wal, while Shrivardhan yields the famous Shrivardhan 'Supari' or the betul-nut.

Lack Of Transport Facilities

There are no industries to speak of, probably because, as the young Nawab himself said in his reply to Col. Wilberforce-Bell at the time of his accession, "the peculiar configuration of my territory and the absence of desirable facilities for transport both by sea and land have been a great handicap to my people from initiating such industries as the soil and the product of my country can lend themselves to." And the want of proper transport facilities is also responsible for the lack of adequate progress in matters of trade. The country is one of high hills and creeks and in spite of many attempts on the part of the administration the roads are in a shockingly bad condition.

Generally speaking the people of Janjira are poor and in spite of the facilities afforded by the State, education has not advanced to a great degree. 99 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture.

Janjira is a beauty spot in the Western Coast of India and it requires a visit fully to admire the beauty of the sea-beach, the wonderful gardens and the exquisite sceneries.

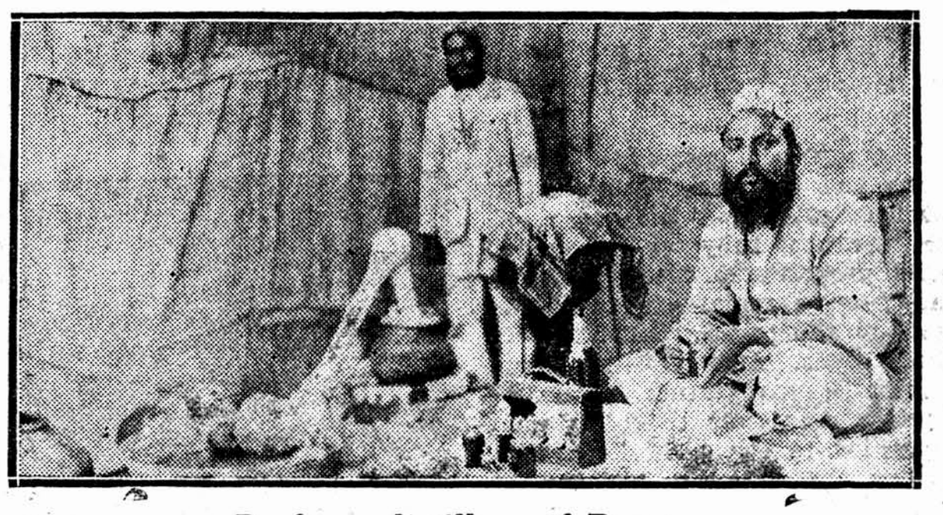
Miss Shamla Mazgaonkar of Bombay has been awarded a gold medal by the Marathi Literary Conference in appreciation of her literary compositions.

Left to right:—Kennery Island; State boat running between mainland and Janjira; Janjira Fort.

Left to right:—Cannon on the fort; the bronze gun; the battlements.

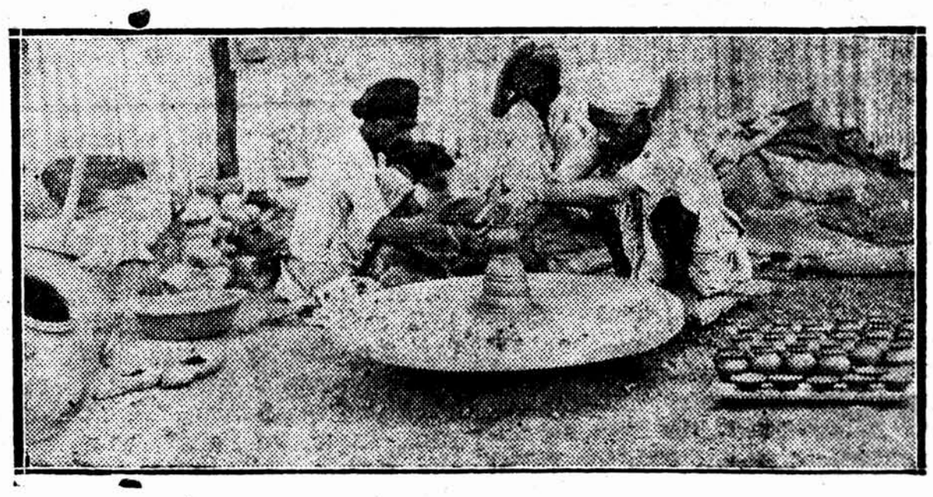
Revival Of India's Village Industries

A Harijan Basket-maker.



Perfume-distillers of Rampur.

A village "ghani" (oil mill).



Village potters at work.

A copper and brass smithy.

Indore Mahila Shikshan Seva Sangh's embroidery and needle-work stall.

Some of the village industries of India which were represented in the All-India Village Industries Exhibition, opened by Mahatma Gandhi at Indore last week.

The annual festival in commemoration of the arrival of the first Japanese mission in Switzerland half a century ago took this year the shape of a comic parade which was held in Schwyz in March, among the notabilities caricatured being Mahatma Gandhi, Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini. The "Mahatma" is seen in the picture on the left in pyjamas and with a "blanket." A closer view of the "Mahatma" is given in the picture on the right.

The Ionosphere

Path Of Radio Waves Not A Bed Of Roses

By
N. V. KOGEKAR, M.Sc.
Wilson College, Bombay.

A group of persons (both young and old) was sitting in a spacious gallery in the cool of the evening fully enjoying a radio programme, cracking jokes and passing remarks now and again to add to the charm of the whole scene. Amongst them was a scientist too (rather strange!) A young man from the party put a question to the gathering regarding the actual path followed by the radio waves, when travelling from the transmitting station to the receiving station. Immediately an aged man, pointing towards an eagle that was seen soaring high up in the sky at that very moment said, "Well, don't you remember that in olden times, pigeons were used as messengers? Hertz and Marconi have borrowed these ideas from those hoary times and under a new garb of radio transformed them in the present form. Certainly it is very easy to see that radio waves also travel along paths near about those that are taken up by these birds." With an air of triumph and joy, the old fellow fixed his eyes on the scientist, thinking that the latter will certainly corroborate his explanation. But lo! when the scientist simply laughed at him, his blood must have run cold, reaching a temperature of freezing point. The eyes of all the members of the party were then directed towards the scientist expecting from him elucidation on the point. The scientist said, "The path of the radio waves is through regions which are beyond the imagination of an ordinary man. The distance covered by these waves in a very short time. is far greater than the greatest distance covered by an aeroplane flying with the greatest speed. No pilot can reach the region which is the thoroughfare for the radio waves." With all apologies to the readers, may I make bold to say that most of us (like the old man) hold a wrong view about the path followed by the "Radio waves"?

The white man resumes his burden.—"New York World-Telegram."

Ionisation Of Atoms

Keeping the radio waves waiting in the wings, let us start with the consideration of the "atom"—the leading figure in Physics. An atom is built of a central nucleus around which a number of electrons revolve in orbits of different size and shape in a way similar to the planets revolving round the sun. Suppose that by the impact of some suitable external radiation, an electron from the outer-most orbit is detached. Then the atom is said to be singly "ionised." With the loss of two elections it becomes doubly ionised and so on. By the process of ionisation, the initially neutral atom is left with a net charge. The agent which brings about the ionisation is called the "Ionising agent." In laboratory X-rays, Ultra-violet rays or gamma rays from the radioactive substances are used as ionising agents. The electrons which are detached as a result of ionisation of the atom, being electric charges, form (when present in considerable numbers) a conducting medium for electric currents. It is known that on both sides of the visible spectrum there are other invisible radiations present. For example, on the side of the smaller wave-length (violet) we have the ultra-violet radiations, the X-rays, the gamma rays and the cosmic rays, and on the side of the greater wavelength (Red) we meet with the infra-red rays and the Hertzian or the radio waves. It was Maxwell who in 1873 established an equivalence between the light rays and the electromagnetic waves by propounding his famous "Electromagnetic theory of light". Thus both the visible (Red to violet) and the invisible regions of the spectrum are nothing but electromagnetic waves in ether. It was Hertz who in 1883, created electric waves with a radiator that travel in space and can be received at a distant place by a resonator. These are the Hertzian or the Radio waves. Like light waves, radio waves are transverse, travel in ether with a speed of 186,000 miles per second and can be reflected or refracted. The wave length of radio waves is, however, far greator than than of the visible light or infra-red rays.

Reflection Of Radio Waves

In the year 1882, Stewart, while investigating the variation of the earth's magnetic field, pointed out that an ionised layer of high conductivity must exist in the upper atmosphere. About the year 1893, Oliver Heaviside suggested that the process of ionisation which is possible and practicable in the laboratory, is also possible somewhere in space, thereby giving rise to the region or layer of high conductivity anticipated by Stewart. Since radio waves unlike the sound waves are electromagnetic in character and since their speed is not appreciably affected by changes in temperature of the air, why is it that they do not leave the curved surface of the earth and travel straight into the space till they are completely lost to us? This clearly indicates that somewhere in space they are turned back by some reflecting layer in such a manner that they can girdle round the earth in a fraction of a second. It was in 1902 that Heaviside and Kennelly suggested the existence of a layer of high electrical conductivity in the upper atmosphere in which the presence of the free electrons formed by ionisation would increase the speed of the radio-waves and turn them back towards the earth. This ionised layer came to be known as the "Heav-side layer". Thus we can imagine the radio waves to be travelling round the earth between two conductors. the earth below and the ionosphere above. But the earth waves and the sky waves if travelling at slightly different speeds will interfere with each other and cause a great inconvenience to the receiver. This fact has caused a good deal of embarrassment to radio-experts.

The observations made from the year 1924 up to the present date in Australia and England indicate that in the upper atmosphere there are, in general, as many as three ionised layers, one below the Heaviside layer and the other, above it and known as the "Appelton layer".

The two upper layers can again be sub-divided and it is almost certain that yet another definite unnamed layer does exist between the Heaviside and the Appelton layer. Now, since the speed of the radio waves is known and the angles of ascent and descent can be ascertained, it is easy to deduce the heights of these layers.

Climatic Variations

The lowest layer called the "D" layer (whose separate and distinct existence and height is as yet doubtful) varies approximately in height between 25 and 30 miles. It reflects only the longest waves, those of some thousands of meters in length and that too just after sunrise. At other times of the day this layer simply acts as an absorbing medium weakening the waves that pass through it.

The E or Heaviside layer varies in height like a buffer state. It is lower during the day time and summer, when the ionising effect of solar radiation is maximum and higher at night or in winter when the ionisation effect due to sun is minimum, because the ions and electrons tend to recombine to form neutral atoms. Its average height is about 65 miles. It reflects waves of wavelength between 300 and 400 meters.

The 'F' or Appelton layer varies in height to a greater extent than the other two. Its average height can be taken to be 150 miles. Waves of wavelength less than 300 meters are seen to penetrate through the heaviside layer and this topmost layer reflects these waves which are about 100 meters in wavelength. Waves which are reflected by the "F" layers before dawn are reflected by the "E" layer after dawn due to an increase in the density of the ionosphere, as a result of the effect of the Solar-radiation. This causes an abrupt alteration in the path of the radio waves giving rise to the so-called "jump down" effect.

Mystery Of Echoes

Can we not say that waves of wavelength less than 100 meters are likely to penetrate through this 'F' layer? If our power of imagination would allow us, is it not meet on our part to expect that perhaps after penetrating through these layers, such waves of very short wave length may be reaching Mars—the planet nearest the earth? Let a Martian sif at all any such he there) come forward for answering our query and further admit

(Continued on next Page.)

Available in BOMBAY.

'PANAMA'

The BEST of all SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

For easy and comfortable shaves The

'PANAMA'

Is the Most Economical

Sole Representative:—

L. H. EMENY,

Mercantile Buildings,
Lall Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Stockists in Bombay:—

Messrs. ESMAIL TARMOHAMED & BROS., 222, Cutlery Bazar.
Messrs. ESUFALI RAHIMBHOY, 205, Cutlery Bazar.
Messrs. MUHAMMED AHMED & BROS., 223, Cutlery Bazar.

MRITASANJIBANI SURA.

An ideal nerve-tonic to tone up broken health.
Manufactured under Government License by

CHYABANAPRASH Rs. 3 PER SEER } ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S { MAKARADHWAJA Rs. 4 PER TOLA

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA-DACCA

Available in all its branches in INDIA & BURMA.

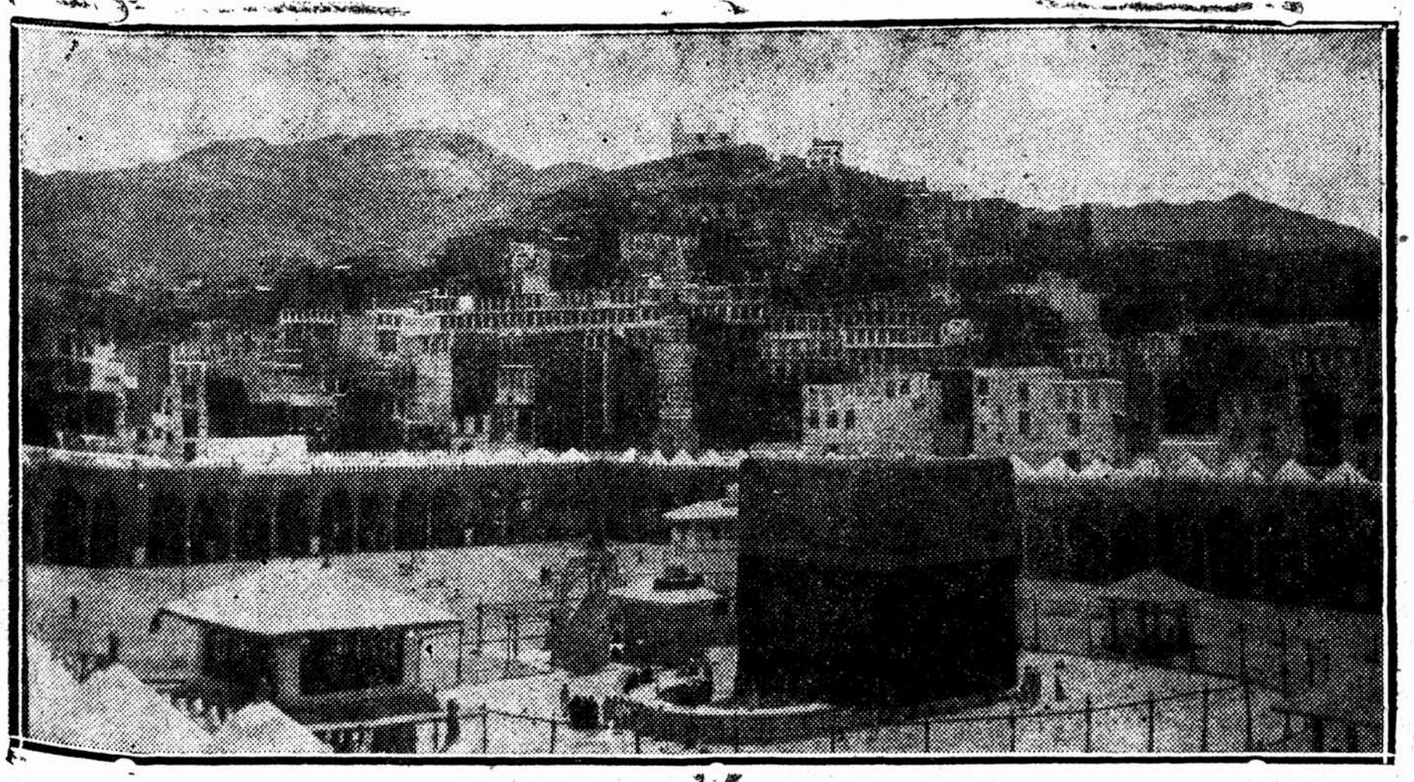
Proprietors-Mathuramohan, Lalmohan, Phanindramohan Mukhopadhya Chakravarty.

Address all letters and Money orders to the MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

Sj. Mathuramohan Mukhopadhyaya, Chakravarty, B. A.
Hindu Chemist and Physician DACCA, BENGAL.

Branches:—12, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Cuttack.

HOLY CITY OF ISLAM



A portion of the City of Mecca, with the holy Kaaba (black marble slab), draped in black, in front. Thousands of devout Muslims from all parts of the world visit this place every year for the Haj pilgrimage.

"A WOMAN'S FIGHT FOR IRELAND'S FREEDOM"

(Continued from page 18)

her reward, and life its revenge, Before that quiet release came, she had abandoned public life, being broken in the service of the land she loved so well. Her death-bed was surrounded by her own scouts, friends and relatives. Thousands wept outside—even strong men—when the news of her death came through. For two days she was laid in stat eand tens of thousands lined the streets at her funeral. Not since the death of Michael Collins had Ireland seen such grief. W. B. Yeats, the poet, has immortalised the evening in a poem in memory of Constance Markievicz. So lay this turbulent spirit. And as I pen these lines there is mist in my eyes for one whom I knew and loved so well.

BUT SHE DIED AS SHE HAD LIVED—FOR IRELAND.

Boy-Rulers Of East And West

Prince Ananda Of Siam And Prince Peter Of Yugoslavia Are Called To Throne At 11 And 18 Years Only

When eleven-year-old Ananda Mahido climbe oeto thn throne in Bangkok he can look across the world toward another lad of the same age who shares his misery.

Last October, when Peter of Yugoslavia was called from the playing-fields of Sandroyd School at Cobham, Surrey, England, to be told that his father, Alexander I, had been assassinated in Marseilles, and that he was to return to Belgrade as ruler, he protested that he was too young.

Last month, when Ananda, in school at Lausanne, Switzerland, learned that he had been proclaimed King of Siam, he said that he would rather stay there and play.

The accession of Ananda, after the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadhipok, had been accepted "with profound regret" added another young face to the roster of rulers or would-be rulers.

Peter of Yugoslavia will not be crowned until he reaches his majority—eighteen. As in the case of Ananda, a regency will be in control meanwhile.

Although he was twenty six when he became Chief Executive of the new State of Manchukuo three years ago, Henry Pu-Yi can lay rightful claim to the title of "The Boy Emperor" by which he still is known.

Prince Ananda (left) and Prince Peter (right)

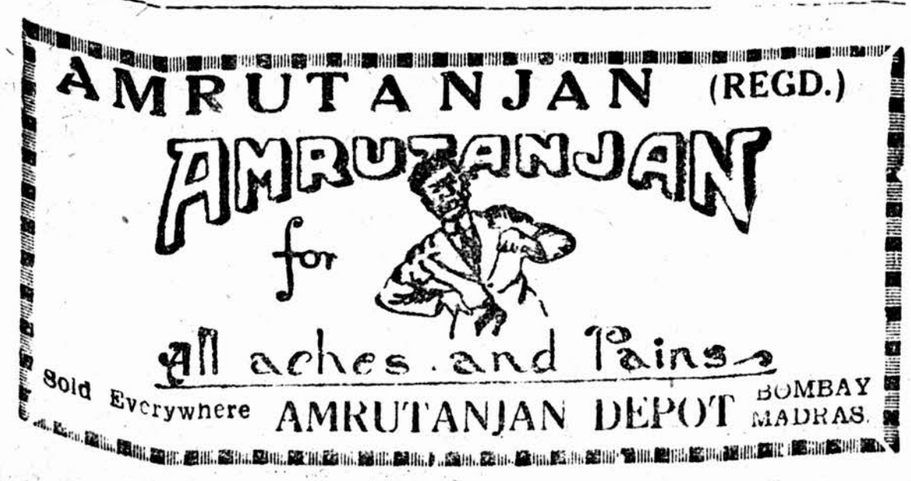
As Hsuan Tung he ascended the Dragon Throne of the Empire of China on the death of his uncle in 1908, only to abdicate at seven when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown. Again, in 1917, he sat on the lacquered throne in Pekin for eight days during the coup of Gen Chang Hsun.

Crown Prince Michael was monarch over 17,000,000 Rumanians when he was five. While his playboy father was in exile, he opened parliaments, reviewed regiments, signed State papers. When Caro regained the throne in 1930, Michael willingly returned to the joys of normal childhood

HAPSBURG PRETENDER.

The Duc de Bar is twenty-three years old now, but, during his family's exile in Belgium, he has had before him the vision of regaining his hereditary Hapsburg title of "Otto Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary."

While his mother, the former Empress Zita, continues her efforts to place the scepter in his hands, he continues his graduate studies at the University of Louvain.—"Literary Digest."



The Ionosphere

(Continued from previous Page.)

that he has been overhearing our messages and enjoying our best musical programmes 'gratis'. Another mode of looking at this problem is that these short waves after penetrating through the ionosphere may reach the surface of moon or even travel further than that, and after reflection come to the earth and may be heard as "echoes", some seconds after the original signal. At this stage it should be borne in mind that ordinarily it is possible to hear "earth echoes" a fraction of a second after the reception of the original note. This may be due to the fact that the signal transmitted can very well take the opposite path round the earth and arrive at the receiving station only a fraction of a second later. Besides these "earth echoes" it was observed by Jorgen Hals in summer of 1927, that in addition to the earth echo, he could hear another echo 3 seconds later than the original signal. Taking the speed of the waves to be 186,000 miles per second it is clear that this echo must have made a journey of 558,000 miles before it reached him. Further experiments were carried on by Professor Carl Stormer and Van der Pal in autumn of 1028, with a view to gather sufficient information regarding this phenomenon. They found that clear echoes were heard, the interval between the signal and the echo however, varying from 4 to 15 seconds for different observations. Many other experimenters have carried out successful experiments on this problem. Some of them have noted the surprising fact that the interval between the original note and its echo was as great as 30 seconds, thereby indicating a journey of 55.80.000 miles by the radio waves. a distance eleven times as great as that of the moon from the earth.

Prof. Stormer's Theory

Professor Stormer believes that there lies a region (in the form of a gigantic hollow ring encircling the earth) between the zones in which polar lights are usually observed, due to the action of the earth's magnetic field, in which no corpuscler radiation takes place. This region or ring is supposed by him to be enclosed (like a sandwich) within the radiating ways formed by streams of penetrating through the ionosphere, enter this hollow ring, electrons. If radio waves, while then they are at liberty to continue an unhindered journey, till they meet the reflecting layer which may turn them back to the earth to be received as 'echoes'. Hans Dostal, however, suggests that looking to the immense distances travelled by the waves giving echoes, it is better to think that the sun emits ribbons or streamers (instead of formless masses of corpuscler rays) the inner surface of which reflects the waves, focussing them on to definite places on the earth.

Agency Of Ionisation

The question that now crops up is as regards the agency which causes the ionisation of these upper air layers. It is supposed to be brought about by the (1) Solar ultra-violet rays. (2) Solar gamma rays. (3) Cosmic rays in a manner similar to that caused by X-rays in the laboratory. But it is equally possible that the free electrons emitted by sun (travelling with great speed) and the material particles may be causing ionisation due to violent collisions with gaseous atoms. But the observations made during eclipses are in favour of the ultraviolet rays as the ionising agency (rather than the free electrons) which may therefore be taken as the ionising agency in certain definite layers of the "Ionosphere". There are, however, variable layers of ionisation which, may have their origin in such agencies as meteors or meteoric matter, thunderstorm or composition changes of the atmosphere. But in general "Solar radiation" of varying penetration can be taken as the principal ionising agency

Thus the path of the radio waves is not a bed of roses. They have to travel over thousands of miles and make their way through the 'ionosphere' before they can reach our ears. And all this takes place in a trice.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

More About Radio Waves

ELECTRONIC THEORY OF MATTER: ULTIMATE BRICKS OF THE UNIVERSE

A fair knowledge of the electronic theory of matter and the theory of ionisation are essential to a clear comprehension of the properties of radio waves.

(By "GABRIEL")

Science defines matter as that which occupies space and that which has weight. According to this definition every conceivable and tangible thing in this universe is nothing but mere matter. We too, are but living heaps of matter. After years of patient thinking and analytic experimentation by scientists, it has been definitely established that all matter consists of minute and approximately spherical particles called "Atoms." The smallness of these atoms can be imagined from the fact that roughly speaking an atom is a tiny ball having the radius of 1.9+10.8 cms. This is not all. An atom is not a solid ball of these dimensions. It represents a system of electrical charges which are held together under the influence of some definite forces.

Dissecting the Atom

At the centre of the atomic sphere there is a system of positive electrical charges or a system of protons, since each positive unit of charge is known as a "Proton.' Roundabout this pack of protons, which is called the "Nucleus" of the atom, there revolve minute charges of negative electricity known as the "Electrons." These electrons spin round the nucleus of the atom along approximately circular or elliptical orbits with great speed. Ordinarily a positive electrical charge would attract a negative electrical charge, and according to this rule the spinning electrons should collide with the nucleus of the atom. But the rapid motion of the electrons, as they spin round the nucleus, creates a force that always tends to fling the spinning electrons away from the central nucleus. This force which is known as, "the Centrifugal Force," counteracts the force of attraction between the electrons and the nucleus, and thus ensures stability to the atomic model.

The problem of the structure of atomic nucleus is in fact a complex one and presents to the physicist one of the most delightful subjects for research. Researches have shown that it is not only a packet of positive particles. It is a combination of protons and electrons tightly packed together in an exceedingly small space. But the protons exceed the electrons in number and hence the electrically positive character of the nucleus. The atom taken as a unit is under normal circumstances electrically neutral; for, in every atom in its normal state there are as many electrons as the number of positive charges on the nucleus. And since there exists a force of attraction between an electron and a proton, no electron or proton is free to exhibit any external effect. The positive and the negative charges are mutually bound up and hence, to all outward appearances, lose their individuality.

At this stage one feels tempted to bring to the readers' attention a very paradoxical statement made by many a scientist. The actual distances between the electrons and the nucleus are so large as compared to their dimensions that within an atom there is more of empty space than tangible matter. This state of reality has given rise to that paradoxical assertion that even in a solid block of matter the volume occupied by actual matter is much less than the volume of empty space. Incredible though it may seem, this a scientific fact, proved and established. Thus science almost goes to the extent of telling us that seeing is not believing; and one is very much perplexed at the hopeless confusion, born of the fact that there is in reality more of hollowness in all that we see as solid.

Disruption Of Proton

Atoms of different elements of matter have different number of electrons and different number of protons in the nucleus. These differences give to the atom of every element of matter its characteristic and distinctive properties, both chemical and physical. We see that all matter can be dissected into atoms and all atoms can be broken up into electrons and protons. It appeared, as it were that the analysis in search for the ultimate particles of matter was at an end, and that the electrons and protons were confirmed as the ultimate entities of matter. It was believed that the electron and the proton cannot further be broken up into still smaller units. But the finer methods of researches invented by the modern physicists blasted off any such hope of finality. As a result of more refined experimentation, the physicist has to-day brought to light one of the most sensational discoveries of the modern science. He has shown, with a fair degree of accuracy, that though the electron remains an indivisible entity of matter, the proton permits of further dissection. Evidence is at hand to show that the proton can be disrupted into a "Positron" and a "Neutron," by the action of some powerful radiations like the hard y-rays and the cosmic rays. The positron has the weight and dimensions of an electron, but unlike an electron it is positively charged. And the neutron has the weight and dimensions of a proton, but unlike it, does not carry any electrical charge.

Final Entities Of Matter

All this is just by way of digression. The above theory though not perfected in its details, has been definitely established so far as the important fundamentals are concerned. Though the proton no longer remains a unit of matter, the electron has survived upheavals in the realm of theoretical and experimental physics, and has emerged triumphantly from the trial, to be established as one of the final entities of matter. Howsoever true this theory be, one fact remains undisputed. True that the proton is a small packet of matter wherein the positron and the neutron are fastened tightly together by definite forces. For all theoretical purposes the final entities of matter are the electron, the positron and the neutron. But looking to the fact that the breaking up of the proton into a positron and a neutron is only possible at a tremendous expenditure of energy, one realises that this disruption occurs only under certain definite conditions. Only in special experiments where high energy rays like the cosmic rays and hard y-rays were used, was the evidence of any such dissociation available. In ordinary experiments this breaking up of the proton can never be traced. So that for all practical purposes, even in face of the modern theory one can look upon the electron and the proton as the ultimate particles of matter.

We see then, that the electron and the proton, or in the ultra modern phraseology, the electron, the positron and the neutron are, as it were, the ultimate bricks of matter. It is out of these infinitesimally small bricks of matter that this entire magnificent structure of the Universe is created. The foregoing embodies in broad outlines the general principles of the electronic theory of matter. That the reader may have a clear idea about the size and dimensions of these tiny elemental bricks of matter, these measurements are quoted here from authoritative works on the subject of Atomic Structure, in shape of a reference table.*

Theory Based On Facts

These dimensions are so incredibly small that if one wants to conceive of the reality, the imagination might give way and the brain might go dizzy. If we attempt to magnify these dimensions we can have a good idea of their dimensions, the minuteness of which passes beyond the range of human perception and imagination. One good example often cited by physicists is that, if it be possible to exaggerate the dimensions of an electron to those of a pea, the proportionate size of the atom will be that of a cathedral. A sceptic might even doubt the very existence of these entities of matter and look upon one of the finest achievements of modern physics, as a mere worthless humbug. But the experimental confirmations are too reandl a too accurate to admit of any such scepticism, and the electronic theory of matter, having stood the test of theory and experimentation, has come to stay, as one of the most important as well as one of the most interesting theorizing ever done in the history o theoretical physics.

*REFERENCE TABLE.

Name of the particle.	Approximate Radius of the particle.
1. The Atom	.. Of the order of 1.9×10^{-8} cm.
2. The Electron	.. 1.8×10^{-13} cm.
3. The Proton	.. 10^{-16} cm.

Name of the particle.	Approximate Weight of the particle.
1. The Atom	.. Of the order of 1.663×10^{-24} gm.
2. The Electron	.. 9.042×10^{-28} gms.
3. The Proton	.. 1.662×10^{-24} gm.

N.B.—cm || centimeters.
gm || grams.
-8
and 10 || 0.000000001

An Englishman sitting outside a cafe in a continental city remarked casually to a companion: "In my opinion, the emperor is a hopeless idiot!"

There happened to be within hearing distance a native detective, who immediately addressed the Englishman thus: "Sir, I arrest you for lese-majeste. You said that the emperor is a hopeless idiot!"

"My dear fellow," said the Englishman. "I don't mean your emperor! There are other emperors in the world, surely!"

"That may be," replied the detective, "but our's is the only one who is a hopeless idiot."

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

No Vacancy

Sunday Chronicle

•

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy

It May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

37

Readers Stand to get

Rs. 500

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/, or Rs. 5/- if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS".

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
		Total Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5. according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

From Far and Near

WORLD'S CHAMPION SKIPPER

A thirteen-year-old girl, Gladys Smithson, of Southwick, Sunderland, has skipped 15,000 times in just under two hours. Her previous effort of 14,500 skips in 103 minutes made her Northern Counties' and English champion; now she is world's champion

HUBBY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

With its contents described as "a gentleman in reduced circumstances", an urn carried by a woman and containing the remains of her husband, who died during a visit to England, was recently admitted duty free at Melbourne.

MUSEUM OF BOOK-MARKS

One of the strangest museums in the world has been opened at Brno, Czecho-Slovakia. It is a collection of articles used by readers as bookmarks. The exhibits include toothpicks, bootlaces, small coins, combs, cigarette packets, biscuits, monkey nuts, and devotional pictures.

WAR ON CROWS

An unusual duty has devolved upon the inhabitants of Tewirdag, in European Turkey. Crows have wrought unprecedented havoc among crops of all kinds, and the authorities have mobilized every man between eighteen and fifty to secure a "bag" of at least six crows, failing which he is liable to be fined.

MOTHER-IN-LAW DAY

Fifteen thousand people crowded the streets of Amarillo (Texas) to watch the celebration of "Mother-in-Law Day" and to hear the Governor of the State denounce "the perversity of sons-in-law". "There is no more misrepresented being than the mother-in-law", declared the Governor. "She has been the butt of jokes through the centuries, due mostly to ignorance and perversity of sons-in-law".

AMERICA'S ALIMONY MILLIONS

One million, eight hundred thousand men in the United States have paid alimony in the last ten years, and the amount now being paid annually is 936,000,000 dollars according to a report made public last week by the Alimony Reform League of New York City. An additional 2,000,000,000 dollars a year is paid to attorneys, court-clerks, and others involved in the divorce-mill, the report said.

MAX REINHARDT'S SUIT.

Max Reinhardt, the theatrical producer, is asking the court at Reno to recognise the validity of his divorce from Elso Heims, the German actress, which he obtained at Riga in May, 1931.

The petitioner is anxious to marry Miss Helene Thimig, who is at present associated with him in directing the Hollywood version of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream", but his first wife threatens to prosecute him for bigamy if he does so.

Miss Dorothy Gish has brought a suit for divorce against James Rennie, whom she married in 1930. Her petition alleges cruelty and no alimony is requested.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

The King's Cup Air Race this year will be flown on Friday and Saturday, September 6 and 7. The dates are later than usual, partly to avoid clashing with the Silver Jubilee celebrations and partly because of the conditions laid down for the race on this occasion.

The first day's course the eliminating course—will be a circuit of Great Britain, passing over England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Wales. This will cover a good deal of territory not previously included in any King's Cup Air Race. It will be the first time that Northern Ireland, for example, has had an opportunity to see anything of the competition.

WORLD FLYERS TO MEET IN BERLIN

The Aero Club of Germany, together with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games, is arranging a world air rally in Berlin to coincide with the opening of the Games on August 1, 1936. All flyers who land at a selected Berlin aerodrome between the hours of 5.0 and 7.0 p.m. on July 30, 1936, will receive a memorial medal from the Organising Committee.

They will be allotted special places at the great aviation display on July 31, when the International Acrobatic Flying Championship will be decided, and also at the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games on August 1.

During and after the Games the Aero Club of Germany will arrange various rally group flights.

SIXTY YEARS IN BED!

In a certain village in Hampshire there is a woman who took to her bed twenty-five years ago because of a chill. She has remained there ever since, denying emphatically that it has been cured. Joseph Plumer, of Rochester, U.S.A., went to bed out of sheer spite because his parents refused to allow him to marry the girl of his choice. He died forty-four years later, still in bed, and although he enjoyed excellent health all the time nothing could induce him to alter his resolution.

But even this record was beaten by an eccentric old German, Fritz Babel, of Munich, who stayed in bed for sixty years to keep from getting sick! In London, too, there is a man—worth £300,000 incidentally—who entered a nursing home four years ago, for a rest. He was made so comfortable that he stayed on, and is still there.

ODD DIVORCES

Statistics reveal that there were 4,042 divorces in 1934, the highest figure ever recorded. What the number would have been had the easier laws of the United States been in operation one can only surmise.

An American had his hair marcelled and permanently waved; his wife disapproved, sued for divorce in San Francisco, and got it. Another American wife was granted a divorce because her husband snored! Another interesting case is that of a Chicago man who, after twenty-seven years of married bliss, referred to his wife as "Mrs. So-and-So", instead of a more intimate name. She took umbrage, applied for a divorce on grounds of "mental cruelty", and became a free woman.

Perhaps one would have more sympathy with another honest citizen who obtained a divorce because his wife habitually poured embrocation and cod-liver oil over him during sleep.

SAVING BY SLOT MACHINE.

There are very few women insurance brokers in England—only six according to the registers of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers—and of these only one, so far as I have been able to discover, has set up in business on her own account, writes Dr. Betty Morgan in the "News Chronicle."

She is Miss Marjorie K. Lyle, who, after four years, has made such a success of insurance broking that she runs two offices, one in London and the other at Portrush, Northern Ireland.

"About four years ago," she told me, "I had just come back from India and found myself with nothing particular to do. One day I saw a newspaper advertisement asking for 'a lady partner—no capital.' I answered that advertisement just for fun.

QUALIFIED.

"By a strange coincidence it turned out that the advertiser was a man my family had known in India. His business was insurance broking. My job as partner was simply to bring in more business.

"Soon I became very interested in insurance, and made up my mind to qualify. So I studied, passed examinations, and finally became incorporated.

"Insurance broking is like every other profession," she added. "The qualified man or woman stands to gain more than the unqualified."

SHILLING-A-DAY.

When I asked her whether, as a woman, she was introducing any new ideas into this business of insurance broking, she laughed and began to tell me about the Insurance Calendar, a novel and ingenious device that she is trying out in Northern Ireland.

The calendar looks like an ordinary clock, with an automatic day-to-day calendar slot fixed just below the clock face. The clock functions in the usual way, but the date on the calendar cannot be changed until a shilling is inserted.

With this daily reminder before their eyes insured persons dutifully put a shilling a day into the slot, and find themselves, at the end of the month, with their premiums comfortably saved.

THE KING'S CLOCKS

A little after midnight on Saturday, April 13th, a man climbed to the tower of Big Ben, open up the escape, and allowed the machinery to race for a few minutes, during which Big Ben gained an hour and Summer Time was ushered in. The man remained to watch the timepiece and make sure it is working correctly, for the Commissioner of Works, whose department controls the famous click, is jealous of its accuracy.

Altering the King's clocks provides work for a number of men. In addition to the 360 at Windsor, about 600 are distributed among the Royal residences. Buckingham Palace has 160 of them. At Windsor Castle there is a wonderful old clock that has been running for more than a century, and, like Big Ben, it varies very little. Its chimes can be heard three miles away.

One of the most interesting clocks at Windsor is only ten inches high. Henry VIII gave it to Anne Boleyn on their wedding morning. True lovers' knots are entwined on the weights. Later it became the property of Horace Walpole, the statesman, and after his death passed to Queen Victoria.

A peculiarity of the Sandringham clocks is that they are kept half an hour fast, a custom which was started by King Edward.

When Summer Time was inaugurated it caused great changes in buildings where a large number of clocks are used. At one hotel in the Strand, for example, there are 1,510 timepieces, the winding of which used to occupy four days of the week. Electric synchronization became inevitable. An electrician now manipulates a lever or two and the clocks go forward an hour simultaneously.

Sole Agents: Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

VENEREAL DISEASES

The very first issue of the "Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases" is an interesting number and contains numerous, practical and valuable articles from the pens of various, workers in the field here and abroad.

Their contributions are of especial value to the busy practitioner, who has little time to go through the more voluminous works on the subject.

Considerable advance is being made in the early diagnosis and treatment of these diseases, in Europe and America. Our old conceptions of treatment and management are undergoing change, and it is only through the medium of journals such as the "Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases" can all this knowledge be conveyed to the general practitioner. The future control of these diseases lies with him and a journal such as this should be particularly helpful. C. L. D.

"Maarif" (Azamgarh).—The place of honour in the April number is assigned to the editor's article on the true significance of "tavakkul" (trust in God or resignation to the Divine Will), and in this connection quotes Quranic verses to prove his point. The article completely dispels the wrong notions prevalent about it among the Musalmans. Maulavi Abdus Salam writes the 1st instalment of a series of articles on "tasawwusf" (Sufism) and) since it is based on original works of well-known Safis, it should prove an addition to the Urdu literature. Chaudhari Ghulam Ahmad Parwez continues his article on "the Prophet in the light of the Quran." There are several other articles worthy of perusal in this issue. Reviews and other features are well-maintained

---

"Khwab-e-Pareshan." By Amir Ahmad Alavi, B.A. can be had from Mushir Ahmad Alavi Nazir, B. A, (Alig.), Shakira Manzil, Jagat Narayan Road, Lucknow, U.P. Crown 8vo. Pp. 86. Re. 1.

This is a very readable translation of Shakespeare's "Mid-summer Night's Dream" by Amir Ahmad Alavi and was first published by the translator in the columns of the "Oudh Punch" in 1900. It is now republished in the form of a book by his son. It is needless to point out that the drama in question was very well received by the Urdu-knowing public of those days since Shakespeare's dramas were in great demand then. The Urdu-knowing public should extend its patronage to the book which is surely a useful addition to the Urdu literature.

There is, however, much scope for improvement in the general get-up of the book.

"Aiwan" (Gorakhpur).—The April number opens with a beautiful poem by Mahwi Siddiqi which is reproduced from the "Jamea". It is a poet's complaint to God and is very pathetic. Hamid Husain Belgrami refers to Ghalib's views on wine and opines that it was wine which made Ghalib so broadminded and tolerant "Najat" and "Zamanat" are two well-written stories in this issue. "Yad-e-Ayyam" is continued

---

"Ismat" (Delhi).—The April issue opens with "prayers" by Maulana Rashidul Khairi. Shahr Banu describes the condition of her English sisters in the pre-war days. Dr. Mumtaz Husain contributes the first instalment of a series of articles on "obesity" which should be read with interest by all those who wish to be slim. In the poetry section poems by Mirza Farhatullah and Agha Shair will repay perrual. There are several other well-written articles and poems in this number which also contains a few photographs of feminine interest.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"Urdu" (Aurangabad).—The issue for the first quarter of the year opens with the editor's article on the merits of Khwaja Hali's poetry. The writer is perfectly right when he says that Hali infused a new spirit in the Urdu literature. Sir Abdul Qadir contributes a well-written article on Hali as a ghazal-writer, while Mr. Shaikh Chand M.A., writes a detailed review of Hali's prose-works. All these three contributions really offer a well-earned tribute to the genius of Hali as a writer of both Urdu prose and Urdu poetry and should be carefully studied. Mr. Muhammad Husain writes a lengthy dissertation on the life and poetry of Saiyed Murtaza "Binish" who was born in Madras a century and a quarter ago. Shaikh Muhammad Ismail writes an exceedingly interesting article covering 52 pages on the origin of a very large number of proverbs as used in the Urdu literature of to-day. With this number the magazine enters on its 15th year.

"Firdaus-e-Khayal." By Mahmud Israili, Jehangir Building, Sankli Street. Bombay, Pocket size. Pp. 104, Annas 8.

This is a collection of Urdu and Persian quatrains by Maulana Mahmud Israili whose reputation as a poet has already been well-established in the country. These quatrains have been written on a variety of subjects and are of great moral value. The language is simple but the thoughts are very high. The general get-up is all that can be desired.

"Nigar" (Lucknow).—In the April issue Saiyed Wajahat Husain's article on the "religious books of the Parsis" is continued. This instalment deals with the common points between Zoroastrianism and Islam. "Sitara" is a well-written story by Akhtar Ansari and throws a side-light on our society. Mustafa Kemal's life is continued. Dr. Saiyed Najmuddin Ahmad discusses, in an article, the constitution of the Swiss Government. Saiyed Muhammad, Badshah, in another short article, discusses the merits of Hazrat Ali and also dwells on the personal relations that existed between him and the Prophet of Islam. "Letters of Niaf," "Criticism of Simab's poetry" and a story entitled "Yun nota to kia hota" will repay perusa.

"Laila" (Laila).—This is another addition to the Urdu magazines of Lahore and is meant only for women. The second issue which is before us, contains several readable articles both by men and women. Most of the articles are of feminine interest. We wish it success. Its annual subscription is Rs. 4.

"Anath Hitaishi" (Ferozepur, Punjab).—The magazine under notice is also a new venture. It is the mouthpiece of the Arya Samaj Orphanage, Ferozepur, and its annual subscription is Re. 1. The April issue of the magazine gives all about the Orphanage and in addition contains a few articles. We hope the magazine will serve the purpose for which is intended.

"CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE." Seventh Health Number. Price Six Annas: This is one of the finest 'special' Numbers one has come across. Excellently got up, profusely illustrated and packed up with interesting reading matter this health number is both attractive and instructive. There are various articles dealing with epidemics, hygiene, diet, exercise, etc. A perusal of this health number will go a long way to enlighten readers in the cause of public health.

MARK TWAIN CENTENARY

The centenary of the birth of Mark Twain falls this year. It will doubtlss bring reminders of the vicissitudes of humour and the humorist. Not a few Englishmen think "Huckleberry Finn" the greatest of all American stories, an unsurpassed picture of life in the valley of the Mississippi long ago. Yet W D Howells, that almost intolerant champion of Mark Twain, has borne witness to the surprise of Matthew Arnold, during his stay in America, on hearing that such a writer was a friend of the Howells rousehold. It is true that Howells assures us that Arnold understood better when he met Mark Twain, Nevertheless, the prophet of culture would probably have been surprised to hear that Canon Deane devoted a lecture in London the other night to books whose quality depends on the absence of culture at the Royal Society of Literature too! Canon Deane commented on the parallelism between the pecuniary disaster Mark Twain suffered when he was almost 60 and that which befell Sir Walter Scott. Both became partners in a publishing business, in each instance the business went bankrupt, and both men set themselves, with heroic industry, to pay their creditors in full.—"The Times".

Empire Review

"THE EMPIRE REVIEW" APRIL 1935: 'Motor Traffic and Public Safety' is the chief featured article in this number which will be found instructive in view of the attempts made to reduce road fatalities. Mr. Kennedy writes on 'Endangering peace in the Far East'. 'Britain and Egypt' by Mr. Newman is worth persual. Besides these articles there are the usual interesting items.

"Shahkar" (Lahore).—This is a new venture in the Urdu journalism of Lahore and "aims at producing literature best suited to the fine tastes of our young men." From the list of contributors it can be said that it has secured the co-operation of several well-known writers of the type of Mirza Muhammad Said, Abdulla Al-Imadi, Maulana Ahsan, Pandit Brij Mohan Kaifi Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Reza Ali Wahshat, etc. The magazine seeks to chalk out new lives for itself. We extend our welcome to it and hope that it will prove true to its ideals. This number is adorned with a few art photographs as well. The annual subscription is Rs. 6.

"Bhagawad Gita Ya Naghma-e-Khudawandi." Translated by Muhammad Ajmal Khan, Idara-e-Nawamis-e-Ilahiyah, Allahabad, U. P. Crown 8vo. Pp, 176, Re, 1 (inclusive of postage),

The Lord's Song has already been translated into Urdu verse by a Hindu gentleman but it was left to a Musalman to translate the same in readable prose. The translation has been revised by no less an authority on Vedic lore than Babu Bhagwandas of Benares and so it can be safely said that the translation is authentic and true to the spirit of the original work.

The translator has compared the teachings of the Gita with those of Islam by reproducing appropriate passages from the Quran and from the works of well-known sufis. This comparative study is sure to be of great help to all students of religion.

The book is a welcome addition to the Urdu literature.

Z. A. B.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Reforms Scheme—A Critical Study, by D. N. Bannerji (Longmans Green & Co.) price Rs. 2.

Races of India, by Bhupendra Nath Dutt, Calcutta.

Our Unemployment Problem finally solved, by M. A. Agarwal (The Health Book Co., Benares).

Studies in Indian Education, by H. N. Wanchoo (Allahabad Law Journal Press, Allahabad).

From Christianity to Spiritualism by C. T. Campion (George Allen & Unwin, London) price 4-6.

Stars Look Down, by Dr. A. J. Cronin (Victor Gollancz) price 8-6.

The Lessing Murder Case, by Sydney Horler (Collins) published in India by D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay).

Three Act Tragedy, by Agatha Christie (Collins) published in India by D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Bombay).

A Hair at the Vere Arms, by A. R. and R K. Weekes (Ward Lock & Co., London).

Vellum, by Mrs. Barre Goldie (Ward Lock & Co., London).

The Five Silver Buddhas, by Harry S. Keeler (Ward Lock & Co.)

The Clue of the Green eyed girl, by Nigel Burnaby (Ward Lock & Co.)

Stirrup Brother, by Cherry Wilson (Ward Lock ' Co., London).

The Dhammapada, by N. K. Bhagwat (The Buddha Society, Bombay) price As. 4.

Lights on Yoga, by Sri Arobindo (The Arya Publishing House, Calcutta) price Rs. 1-4.

Valmiki Ramayana (G. A. Natesan, Madras) price Rs. 1-4.

Annual Report of the Inter-University Board—India, 1934-35.

Whither Hyderabad, by Syed Abid Hasan, Hyderabad (Dn.).

A History of Administrative Reforms in Hyderabad State. by M. F. Khan, (New Hyderabad Press, Secunderabad) price Rs. 3.

Elements of Life Assurance, by S. M. Sen (M. C Sarkar & Sons. Calcutta).

The Quranic World (The Quranic World Office. Hyderabad (Dn.).

Mine (C. Arthur Pearson, (London).

Rajya Shastra Mimansa (Mar.) by S. D. Javadekar, Poona. price As. 4.

Buddhacharit (Guj.) (Narsinharao Bholanath, (Khar) price Rs. 2.

Jain Dharmani Udarta (Guj.) (J. S. Chumdawalla Digambar Jain Youth Sangha, Surat).

Mussalmano ane Gurjar Sahitya (Guj.) (Muslim. Gujarat Sahitya Mandal, Rander)

1857 (Guj.) (Saurashtra Office, Ranpur).

Africa ma "mas (Guj.) by N. G. Dosani, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 3-8.

Ekadashi (Guj.) by S. Mehta (Stree Sahitya Mandii, Surat3.

Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases, Bombay.

EARN Rs. 300

A MONTH

By learning by post or practically soap making. Success guaranteed. Good income with smallest capital assured. Hundreds of our students, formerly unemployed, are earning enormously all over India, viz., Bengal, Bombay, Punjab Madras, U.P., C.P. and Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Iraq, China, etc. For their opinions and details write to—

B. DUTTA, B.A., B.L. (Cal.) F.R.E.S. (Lon.)

Principal, SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.

Saidpur, E.B. Ry.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It was so lovely and pleasant to meet that five-year old. I was visiting the house of a friend, and this tiny tot gravely informed me that she desired to sing to me. I took her on my knee, and, in a quaint little voice, she sang :

" In this world of darkness
We must shine ;
You in your small corner,
And I in mine ! "

She was evidently doing her little best to "shine," and she shone better than she knew, because, you see, I am at this moment sending out her shining, like a kind of radiant radio, all over the world !

* * * *

But, oddly enough, it was not so much the word "shine" in her little song which caught my fancy, as the word "corner," and a "small" corner at that !

My comment, unspoken, was : " Great Scott ! Yes, what small, cramped, insignificant, poky, out-of-the-way corners the vast majority of us occupy ! If we were to die to-morrow—unless the manner of our exit from life's stage was such that the papers would regard it as 'news'—no one, except a few friends and neighbours, would know anything about it, and the big world would go rolling on just the same."

* * * *

Looking back over the years, I can recall the passing of many notable men, whom multitudes regarded as well-nigh indispensable. They appeared to fill such a large place in the nation, and, indeed, in the world, to be so essential to its progress and welfare, that the thought of their departure to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns, " hardly ever seemed to occur to us.

Yet, some morning or other, we opened our morning paper at breakfast, and there was the stunning news. Our comment was : " How terribly he will be missed ! How shall we get on without him ? "

Yet in a week or two his place was filled, and once again we were reminded that no individual seems essential, that even the greatest

" Fly forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day."

* * * *

Now, if that is true of the great and the influential, how trebly true must it be of you and me. If those who occupy great spaces, fill great positions, control great events, so easily pass and are forgotten, what about our "small corner," where this little girl bids us "shine" ?

Well, there are more ways than one of looking at everything, and there are at least two ways of looking at this. One is the way of the pessimist. He says :

" Really, none of us can do anything much to make the world a better place to live in. We are creatures of circumstance, or, if you like it better, of Fate, and any contribution you and I can make to the common stock has about as much effect and influence as the protests of the fly upon the chariot wheel in the old fable."

* * * *

Surely the optimist's way of looking at things is better. He says :

" The glory of life is not to soar,
Above your fellows more and more
But rather to consort with those
Who need a friend to heal their woes,
To use your gifts, whate'er they be,
To broaden human liberty.
The glory of life is not in wealth,
Nor yet in power, nor even health,
But in an effort every day
To think and plan, to do and say,
Whatever may, in God's good time,
Make manhood's destiny sublime."

Yes, after all, your corner and mine make the big world. It is the aggregate of beneficent effort which counts in the long run. The smallest deed of kindness, the least effort of unselfish helpfulness, the smallest contribution of thought and word to the great volume of the world's wisdom—these all have their part in the making o mankind.

* * * *

Don't be tempted to grumble at your corner, therefore. Make your presence felt there. Let your little candle of influence shine out. That corner is your bit of the world, the bit for which you are responsible.

I went to a seaside place some time ago to see the illuminations. I suppose the electric bulbs amounted to tens of thousands and their aggregate effect was dazzling, almost overpowering. But suppose each bulb were endowed with "self-determination," and suppose each of them said : " Pooh ! What good am I in this tremendous blaze of light ? I never should be missed. I might as well fuse without further ado."

Well, they would all forthwith fuse and fail and plunge the place into darkness. It's the aggregate that counts, but it is the individual which matters. If the individual fails in duty and privilege the aggregate automatically ceases to function. You in your small corner, I in mine, make or mar the world.

ANT HILLS AND A WOOD BOX

(By Cora M. Silvius)

Bobby Bush was an only child. Both Father and Mother believed that children should learn to take responsibility, but although they had talked much about this to Bobby, they had never really explained what it meant.

They lived in a small town where they had to burn wood. Bobby was given the task of keeping the wood box filled. But what a terrible task it was ! He declared that it made him wash his hands too often, and that he had to be brushing his clothes continually, for it was too much bother to put on overalls every time. Then Mother read a little book that set her to thinking. That evening she discussed the subject with Daddy.

They agreed that they should take Bobby into their confidence more than they had done. So the next day, which was Sunday, they invited him to go for a walk with them. They, came upon a large ant hill where all the little citizens were working busily and Daddy, who had read much about ants, recounted some of their habits and told of their manner of living.

From that, he and Mother led the conversation to their own home life. Father explained his particular duties and privileges ; then Mother explained hers. " And what is my work ? " asked Bobby. Daddy thought Bobby should consider it his place to go to the store whenever Mother wanted him to go, and Mother said she would like him to take charge of watering the plants.

" Then," said Daddy, " of course there are many extra things that Mother and Daddy do for each other and for their son. They like to do these. Perhaps Bobby will like to do extra things for Mother and Daddy from time to time."

The London Musical Competi tion Festival was recently opened at the Central Hall, Westminster. Hundreds of children competed. Photo shows one of the girls dancing watched by other competitors. Their ages ranged from 10 to 15.

Bobby thought he would. Then he asked suddenly, " Would that mean filling the wood box ? "

" It might," answered Mother, soberly. " But," she added, " I've thought of a special plan for the wood box."

Bobby looked hopeful.

" No one of us enjoys filling the wood box," she continued, " so let us divide that piece of work and each do his own share or else pay to have it done."

There was a pause.

" I don't understand," said Bobby. " Must I pay out of my allowance ? "

" Not unless you are unwilling to do your part, Son," said Mother. " The wood money, at the beginning, is to be entirely separate. I have three tin boxes at home, and each has thirty pennies in it. One is for Daddy, one for Mother and one for Son. The wood box must be filled twice a day. Two cents is the price of each filling. If Mother fills it, one cent goes to her from Daddy's box and one from Son's."

" I see," said Bobby, " and if Daddy fills it, one cent goes to him from my box and one from yours, Mother."

" Yes, and if Bobby fills it, he gets the two cents—one from Mother's box and one from Daddy's," said his Father.

" May I spend the wood money I earn, Mother ? " asked Bobby.

" Yes, if you already have thirty pennies in your money box. If not, it must go into the box."

There was another pause.

" I see. But suppose I don't ever bring in any wood and my pennies get used up paying to have it brought in. Then, what shall I do ? "

" I think you will probably think it fair to bring in some wood, and so get some pennies in your box."

" O, yes—Well, may I use my allowance money instead of bringing in wood, if I want to ? "

" Yes."

" That's great ! "

They were now far from the ant hill that had started the discussion, but Bobby was looking intently at the ground. Yes, here was another ant community. He watched the busy little creatures a minute. Then he looked at Mother and Daddy and smiled. " I think I'd like to bring in my share of the wood," he said.

The Discontented Pebble

(A STORY.)

In a glen between tussocks of grass there lay a pebble. One evening when the wind blew by that way he heard the pebble sigh : " Oh, dear, if I could only go out in the wide world a bit ! " As the wind was kind hearted, he said to the pebble : " I will give you three wishes. Three times you can wish yourself wherever you want, and each time I will carry you there."

Immediately the pebble wished himself on the great cliffs which he had looked at every day and envied. He had always thought that he had a wonderful luster and now he wanted to show it off. He fancied that the cliffs must greet his coming with delight and gratitude. But when the expected welcome failed to appear, he got quite out of humour.

The biggest cliff noticing the pebble's annoyance, said : " If you just want to shine, you are of no use to us. Clifis can form only where all holds *fast together. It is perfectly plain you are not made for such a life. However, we'll give it a try."*

As time went on, many sorts of grains of sand and pebbles came and laid themselves on top of our little pebble. The pebble was provoked and cried : " What are you trash thinking about, to want to push me underneath, don't you see my beautiful luster ? Take yourselves off."

When the cliffs heard that they grew indignant and said : " We saw from the first that you could not hold fast to us. You had better move along or we will let you fall, regardless."

This language vexed the pebble exceedingly. He called the wind that was just blowing around the cliffs and said : " Dear wind, please take me with you. Carry me down to the beautiful Promenade below, where all the well-dressed people walk. Surely they will have a higher appreciation of my worth. I have often seen stones less beautiful than I mounted in gold at their throats and on their hands."

The wind took the pebble up and fulfilled his second wish. Now our pebble lay happily expectant in his new place. But the people went by, often walking over him and trampling him into mud. While he was thus sorely distressed about everything around him, a little girl came that way, took up the pebble, but threw it right away saying : " Oh, it's just a pebble." Then the pebble wept bitterly.

He felt so lonesome, so neglected and so useless. He thought of the glen with its many blades of grass, to which he might be a support, and which he had helped in their growth until new shoots in turn needed his support. Filled with the longing to help he wished himself back there again.

Then one evening the wind came by and the pebble begged the wind to take him back as quickly as possible to his old place in the glen. He did not want to go up high again, he did not even want to shine any more, he just wanted to serve. The wind rejoiced over this last wish. As quickly as he could he carried the pebble to his proper place.

How happy the pebble was when he heard the blades of grass say how much they had missed him and how great was their joy at his return. From now on he did his duty joyfully. But if a blade of grass or another pebble asked about his adventures, he had nothing to say.

* * * *

A GAME THAT GAVE US RUBBER.

When Christopher Columbus paid his second visit to South America he was amazed to see the natives amusing themselves with a heavy black ball made from a vegetable gum. Although subsequent explorers were equally impressed with these balls, it was not until 1735 that the real value of the gum was first realized, when a French

(Continued on next Page.)

Children's Own Corner

(Continued from previous Page.)

scientist, Charles de la Candamine, brought back the first detailed account of its properties.

In describing the product obtained from the tree known as Hevea brasiliensis, he wrote: "Its most valuable property is its elasticity. Of it are made bottles, boots, and hollow balls which can be flattened at will and which, when the pressure is removed, assume their pristine form."

Tiny quantities of this gum were brought to Europe in the eighteenth century and, as it was first used for rubbing out pencil marks, it became known as rubber.

It was not until 1834, however, when an Englishman named Thomas Hancock evolved a process for vulcanizing rubber, that the industry began to develop. From that moment the natives at the mouth of the Amazon devoted their time to extracting the gum, or latex, from the trees and supplying the world with rubber. Sixty years later the India Office awoke to the possibilities of growing rubber in India and Ceylon, and some 2,000 Hevea seeds were imported from Brazil to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, for experimental purposes. Only a dozen germinated, and six sent to Calcutta did not thrive. A second experiment was carried out by Sir Henry Wickham, who imported 70,000 seeds; this proved successful, and within a fortnight of their arrival at Kew some 2,000 young plants were dispatched to Ceylon.

Within little more than a quarter of a century, rubber from the East was being offered on the market and the South American industry was practically wiped out. Last year the plantations of the East produced 793,000 tons of rubber, while South America, which once supplied the world, marketed only about 12,000 tons.

The romantic story of rubber is graphically illustrated by an exhibition which is now open at the Science Museum, South Kensington.

* * * *

A FEW GOOD QUESTIONS.

Why does water run off a duck's back?

Beause the duck is covered with a orect number of feathers, each slightly greasy, which fit so closely one over the other that water cannot penetrate them.

The greasy nature of the feathers causes the water to run off the plumage. This applies to practically all birds that live in the water.

* * * *

Why does furniture creak, especially at night when the house is quiet?

During the day-time the house becomes heated through fires and the sun. Consequently the furniture expands. At night-time the house cools down and the furniture contracts.

It is the contracting which makes the creaking noise. It is well to note that a certain amount of creaking does happen during the day-time, but the noises of the house drown it.

* * * *

What does it mean?

"Can you read?" "Why, of course," you answer. "Then what does this spell?

"GHOUGHPHTEIGHTTEW?"

"Do you give it up?" "Yes." "Well, it spells potato." "How's that?" you ask. "I'll tell you."

1.	GH in hiccough equals	P.
2.	OUGH in dough equals	O.
3.	PHT in phthisis equals	T.
4.	EIGH in neighbour equals	A.
5.	TT in fatten equals	T.
6.	EW in sews equals	O.

Therefore, those seventeen simple little letters spell potato.

* * * *

What is the smallest number of cuttings necessary?

A traveller is stranded in outlandish parts. He has no money and cannot get a remittance for two months. To make matters worse the shack proprietor will not give him a day's credit.

The traveller possesses, however, a heavy gold chain of sixty-three links, and it is agreed that he shall pay one link per day for his board and lodging.

He hates to think of cutting off the inks one by one, and by-and-by he discovers a plan by which the payments may be regularly made, and only a few of the links cut.

What is the smallest number of cuttings necessary to do this?

You will find reply to this in the short notes at the end.

SOME EASTER CUSTOMS

(By Rae Henricksen)

When I was a very tiny girl, nearly twenty years ago, I did not understand the true significance of Our Easter Customs, and used to look upon Easter as a jolly holiday. Now that I am grown up, however, I understand what it all means, and I will try to tell you of some of the things we did, and what they mean.

You all know the story, I am sure, of the Crucifixion of Christ, His burial in the sepulchre and the Resurrection or Ascent into Heaven.

On Palm Sunday, the week before Easter we children were given little crosses made of palm-leaves which represented the palm leaves that children of olden times scattered on the ground when Jesus made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. And we all say a hymn of greeting to the King who entered Jerusalem on an ass.

Good Friday came next. On this day Mother used to make hot-cross buns, little buns with a faint flavour of spice and marked with a cross on top to represent the cross on which Our Lord was crucified.

But most wonderful of all was Easter Sunday itself. On that day I always wore a new white dress and Mother used to make "paste eggs" which we rolled in the park. Now "Paste" comes from the Latin word for "Passion" and means "suffering." The "Passion of Christ," therefore means this suffering on the cross, and the rolling of the Paste or Passion eggs, (which are simply eggs, hard boiled and dyed in bright colours) had a great significance.

After Christ had died on the Cross he was burried in a grave or sepulchre and a large round stone was rolled over the doorway. On the third day Mary Magdalen went to the burial place, and lo, the stone had beer rolled away by the angel, and the body of Jesus had disappeared. So the Passion Eggs on Easter Sunday simply means the rolling away of the stone from the grave.

Nowadays, of course, many enterprising firms of chocolate makers have introduced chocolate eggs to the public, so paste eggs are no longer used, but as chocolate eggs cannot be rolled the meaning is forgotten.

After the rolling of the eggs we used to go to Sunday School to join the great children's Easter Procession, marching through the streets and singing the Resurrection hymns. What a huge procession it was too! All the Sunday School children of all the Churches, led by the Salvation Army band, and great crowds of people used to join in the singing.

When the procession was over we went home to dinner, and the Sunday School annual prize-giving took place in the afternoon.

But it always happens that merry-making follows any fervant religious observance, I wonder why?

A fair was always held during the following week with all the tawdry cheap attractions of swings and coconut skies, rounf-abouts and fortune telling, in contrast to the loftier thoughts brought by the contemplation of the Holy Mysteries.

SONG OF THE MOTHER

(By Julia Brown Calvert)

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!
Sleep, my Little One, sleep!
Spirit, thou art in sweet baby, guise;
Close for a moment thy beautiful eyes;
List to this lullaby, sung now of thee:
Thou art the Pure One, the Blessed, the Free.
Sleep, my Little One, sleep!

Precious thy tender form, casket most rare,
Holding its jewel, transcendentally fair.
Deep in thine eyes, now smiling on me,
Light of the Pure One, the Blessed, the Free.
Sleep, my Little One, sleep!

Softly thine eyelids droop; angels will keep;
Mother will tell you this Truth as you sleep.
Coming to bless the world, came thou to me,
Even tne,he Pure O the Blessed the Free.
Sleep, my Little One, sleep!

This now, my precious, thou wilt realize,
Tenderly closed are thy beautiful eyes.
All is forgotten save this Truth of thee,
Thou art the Pure One, the Blessed, the Free.
Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!
Sleep, my Little One, sleep!

* * * *

PROMISE YOURSELF

(By C. D. Larson)

To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.

To talk health, happiness and prosperity to every person you meet.

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.

To be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future.

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticise others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear; and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

To think well of yourself and to proclaim this fact to the world, not in loud words but in great deeds.

To live in the faith that the whole world is on your side so long as you are true to the best that is in you.

* * * *

RIDDLEMEREE.

My first is in brave and also in bold,
My second is in bought and also in sold,
My third is in tea but not in milk,
My fourth is in cotton but not in silk,
My fifth is in lemons but not in pears,
My sixth is in steps but not in stairs,
My whole is something which holds liquids.
Answer is a bottle.

* * * *

QUERIES.

Why has an ostrich such a long neck?

Because his head is so far from his body.

Why is a giraffe so kind hearted?

Because he can so easily overlook things.

Why is the horse the most generous of animals?

Because he willingly gives the bit out of his mouth.

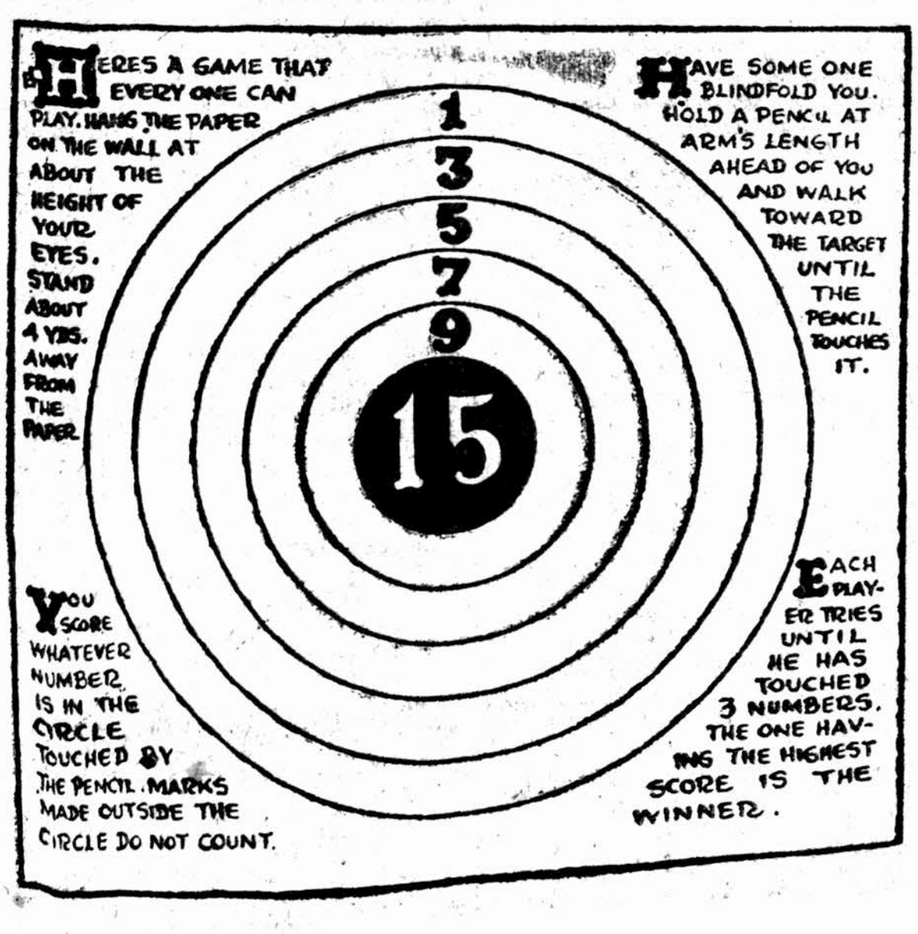
What type of bridge gives cause for anxiety?

A suspension bridge.

If the poker, shovel, and fender cost

(Continued on next Page.)

INCOMPLETE PICTURES OF A DOG, A FISH AND A SQUIRREL ARE SHOWN HERE. SEE IF YOU CAN DRAW IN THE NECESSARY LINES TO COMPLETE THEM.
P


HERES A GAME THAT EVERY ONE CAN PLAY. HANG THE PAPER ON THE WALL AT ABOUT THE HEIGHT OF YOUR EYES. STAND ABOUT 4 YDS. AWAY FROM THE PAPER.
HAVE SOME ONE BLINDFOLD YOU. HOLD A PENCIL AT ARM'S LENGTH AHEAD OF YOU AND WALK TOWARD THE TARGET UNTIL THE PENCIL TOUCHES IT.
1
3
5
7
9
15
YOU SCORE WHATEVER NUMBER IS IN THE CIRCLE TOUCHED BY THE PENCIL. MARKS MADE OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE DO NOT COUNT.
EACH PLAYER TRIES UNTIL HE HAS TOUCHED 3 NUMBERS. THE ONE HAVING THE HIGHEST SCORE IS THE WINNER.

COMMENTS By N. J. CRITICAL and CYNICAL

Kanai Of Contai

Kanai, the sweeper of Contai, has at last returned to 'terra firma' after having achieved the glorious feat of perching on a treetop for eighteen consecutive days! His 'brief hour' of glory is over, and it is hoped, unelated by his 'high' success he resumes his less exalted though more efficacious avocation. Kanai, however, deserves a more lasting memorial than a passing newspaper notice,—even which has failed to do proper justice to him. Indeed, the press report starts with calling him 'mad', which is really an insult and injustice to our hero. Great men have been always dubbed as mad. One can even assert, following our modern psycho-analysts, that a modicum of madness is an essential ingredient of greatness. And did not Dryden tell us long ago :—

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

For myself I hail Kanai as a genius. Look at his originality in selecting a cocoanut tree for his lofty and airy abode. None could dislodge him, none could even approach him. He was literally transcendental—free from human bondage! Nature provided him liberally with water, food and shelter, and it ought to be noted that a cocoanut tree is altogether alone in providing all these three essentials of existence. Kanai thus sat firmly ensconced on his throne, impervious alike to the pleadings of relatives and friends, to the protestations of authorities and even forsooth, to the incantations of excorcists.

* * * *

Don Quixote

No! Kanai was not mad. I would rather look upon him as 'The Modern Messiah of the Tree-top'. True, so far he has delivered no verbal message: but a message has to be read in his long and heavenly vigil. Deeds are ever mightier than words, and it is for us to explore the hidden meaning, the arcana of Kanai's apparently moon-struck action. Cervantes, it is said, ended the decadent era of ludicrous chivalry by his satirical masterpiece. Why not view our hero as the Don Quixote of our modern record-breakers who are proving themselves the excrescence of true sport? Indeed, the valiant Don's egregious exploits pale into insignificance, compared with some of the ludicrous efforts of our present-day heroes. The medieval knight had at least the excuse of a religious fervour, while many of our sportsmen (?) are actuated by nothing more than a desire for cheap notoriety. We laugh at Quixote's tilting at the windmill, and we applaud the homo who has hopped longest on one-leg! Feats of physical endurance are no doubt praiseworthy, but there are plausible limits to everything. One must distinguish between the pursuits which lead to the advancement of science, and those which are pure stunts. Sir Malcom Campbell's recent automobile speed record is no doubt extremely valuable even though he added only a very few miles to his previous best, but can one pay the same compliment to the swimmer who claims to have remained immersed in water, *longest with handcuffs on?*

This craze of queer records, of course, comes from the West, and like many things of their so-called modern civilization is strongly suggestive of nothing but neurosis. We recently read of a non-stop dancing Marathon, which soon developed into a mass St. Vitus's Dance. The movements of the finalists looked more epileptic than terpischorean! I regret to say even Kanai's idea is not exactly original. This high-perching craze was very common a few years ago in the 'land of legs and dollars'—not only with men but even with women. Pole-perching (there being apparently few cocoanut trees available) had almost become a civic problem then. Be that as it may yonder there, to us in India this champion of Contai has provided a very salutary lesson. He needs only the pen of a Cervantes to make his name and message immortal. Meanwhile, dear Kanai, I have done my best for thee!

* * * *

On Silence

To a world which is distracted by unending and unmeaning verbiage, Gandhiji's recent spell of silence came as a refreshing contrast indeed. Speech and its concomitant, laughter are what distinguish man from the brute creation—in more senses than one. Speech was given to express our thoughts: it is being used to camouflage them. We talk most when we have to say least. International gatherings have now-a-days become a study in vapid volubility, and Geneva! thy name is gibberish! Loquacity so long considered as the woman's vice, is fast becoming the politician's virtue. The strong man of history, however, has always been silent. William Prince of Orange is more familiar to us as William the Silent. To Gandhiji of course, silence is a spiritual asset. "In the solitude of silence", says he, "the Soul found the path in a clearer light, and what was elusive and deceptive resolved itself into crystal clearness." It was in this spirit that the ancient seers betook themselves 'far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife', and lost themselves in a silent and serene contemplation. Truly hath the Sage of Chelsea observed that while 'speech is of time, silence is of eternity'. What an occasional fast is to the body, an occasional silence would be to the soul. Silence, indeed, can often be more eloquent than speech. And true love never had any need of words:

Oh silence is "Love's own peculiar eloquence of bliss"'

* * * *

Age Of Noise

The value of silence is not merely metaphysical but can be—and is,—materially computed in £ *s. d.* The main characteristic of modern civilization which distinguishes it from its predecessors is its varied cacophony. One can, indeed, call this the 'Age of Noise'. Watts and Stephenson not only invented new machines but created new noises. The railway and the factory, the automobile and the aeroplane all are nothing but dinning demons. Every new mechanical invention adds its distinctive quota to the sum total of sounds. The old earth is, indeed, becoming louder and louder day by day. Nature abhors vacuum, and it seems as if man is abhorring silence. Why, even the silver screen could not remain silent but had to go 'talkie'! And the radio can verily be called the King Emperor of all racket. Ether which was so long supposed to be full of 'the music of the rolling spheres', is now surcharged with the strains of 'Hot Momma' and 'Hard-hearted Susanah' from a thousand broadcasting stations. The city-dweller, of course, is particularly unfortunate in this respect. He is the sufferer supreme. He is perpectually subject to the unceasing 'clamour and rumble, and ringing and clatter' which distinguish the city from the humble village, and which incidentally destroy all mental peace. Noise is the greatest enemy of the nervous system. It damages health and leads to inefficiency. Mr. Hore-Belisha's 'Silent Zones' must be, indeed, a godsend to the distracted Londoner. When will this 'urbs prima in Indis'—and in noise as well,—follow suit?—

* * * *

Wilt Thou Have

I congratulate the (would-have-been bride-groom who had the courage o his convictions to say No! on the altar, when asked the usual formal question: 'Wilt thou have this woman to be thy lawful wedded wife?' Such an answer must be really unique in hymeneal annals. We marry in haste and repent at leisure. On the very occasion when prudence demands outspokenness, most of us are too seized with cold feet and dry tongues, to think anything coherently. The 'still, small, voice within' is drowned in the hubbub around. *Even before the befogged brain has taken in the queer surroundings, one finds that he has perpetually surrendered the 'single bliss', and lost himself in holy wedlock! The hero of West Hendon, however, was made of* sterner stuff. Though he knew his real mind only at the last inspired moment, he succeeded in saving himself by the skin of his teeth, or, shall we say, the dash of his tongue. That monosyllabic 'No!' was ,indeed, a dashing performance. It must have sounded as a voice from the tomb to the clergyman and the congregation alike, and came as a veritable bolt from the blue to the bride. The bride's mother very naturally became hysterical, thus baulked of her 'in-law'. The piquancy of the situation is really incapable of being portrayed by pen or brush. Once he had expressed himself, however, the groom-to-be refused to give his ground. Like Casabianca on the burning deck, he stood imperturable, adamantine—the wedding ring firm on his own finger still! If Carlyle had been living, he would have forthwith added a chapter *on 'The Hero as Bridegroom', to his wellknown work. For myself I sympathise most—among all the assembled company,—with the groom's 'Best Man' who was thus worsted.* Everybody had some outlet for his or her outraged emotions. The clergyman might curse, and the spectators might relieve themselves by showering something else than confetti and rice on the groom's head. The bride and her parents might, of course, have an action-at-law for breach of promise. But what is the Best Man to do save look like a prize pig? No! I would never assist at such a wedding—not for a kingdom!

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from previous Page.)

Re. 1 14As. 9Ps., what will a ton of coal come to?

Ashes.

* * * *

WHAT AM I?

I've something of my very own,
'Twas given me to mind,
And mother says above all things,
I must teach it to be kind.
Let not one ever hurt it,
Or steal it quite away;
So I keep it snugly hidden here,
Contented every day.
It goes with me out walking,
I take it when I play,
And it always goes to bed with me
In such a sleepy way.
You're wondering what it really is,
I know you'll give a start,
So I'll tell you very gently,
It's my little beating heart!

JUST TO MAKE YOU SMILE.

"Where's Murthy?"

"In hospital."

"What happened?"

"He came down a ladder ten minutes after it was taken."

Mir Mumtaz Ali.

* * * *

"Boys" said a teacher "can any one of you tell me the meaning of 'Furlough?"

"It seems" said a little boy "a mule."

"Well, where did you get from" said the teacher.

"It says so in my reading book" said the boy.

And turning over the pages he showed the picture of a soldier seated on a mule entitled 'Going home on his Furlough'.

M. P. Mathur.

* * * *

Teacher: Rama, why do you keep your hand on your ear?

Rama: Sir, that day you told me that every thing enters from my one ear and goes out by the other. Therefore, I always keep my hand on the ear so that every thing which I hear may not go by it.

Pandurang H. Shet.

* * * *

A Man: What should be the name of my newly born daughter?

Pandit: What are the names of your two other sons?

The Man: One's name is Peshawri Lal and the other's is Kabuli Mal.

Pandit: Then of course your daughter's name should be Rawalpindi.

P. N. Kane.

* * * *

Teacher: Now boys have you learnt your tables?

Boys: No Sir.

Teacher: Why not?

A boy: Because we have no tables at home, Sir. *L. V. Rao.*

SHORT NOTES.

Only three links need be cut, viz., the fifth, the fourteenth, and the thirty-first. The traveller detaches the three cut links and uses them one by one to pay for the first three days. He tenders the piece of four links on the fourth day, and retrieves the three single, cut links. He tenders the piece of eight links on the eighth day and retrieves seven—the four-link piece and the three singles. He tenders the piece of sixteen links on the sixteenth day and retrieves fifteen—the eight-link piece, the four-link piece, and the three singles. So he goes on, tendering the thirty-two-link piece on the thirty-second day.

This is the answer of the question about the stranded traveller, given elsewhere in this page. Please, if you find any traveller stranded like him, do not be very harsh to him: On the contrary, try to be as much helpful to him as you can!

Perhaps, when you saw the above question replied, you expected a reply to your question also. But, I regret I have not been able to write out all the replies. Of course, I have gone through your letters, and attended to those requiring individual attention. All others will get replies here next week sure.

I will announce the result of the last competition and give a new one also next week—Indeed, it will be a very nice competition, and I therefore warn you beforehand to get ready.... I would like one and all of you to take part in it. Inform your friends also to be prepared for it.

The names of those who have received our Certificates will be announced next Sunday, too. Forms and particulars have been despatched to all who wrote for them. Those who have returned them to us properly filled in, will receive Certificates in due course of time. Who are the others to join this, their great Brotherhood? Please send for the form and further particulars, intimating us of your age, and enclosing a three-pice stamp to cover the postage only.

Address all your communications directly to the following address:—

Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"SOCIALIZED MEDICINE"

American Movement Spreads

Observers of movements in medical fields predict that the real battle of the near future will be between those who want health insurance and the supporters of "socialized medicine," under which system physicians would become employees of the Government. The League for Socialized Medicine was organized last year in New York, and is said to have approximately 1,000 physician members. Last month the Pennsylvania League for Socialized Medicine made its appearance in Philadelphia, with 100 physician-members. Its President, Dr. C. Dudley Saul, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Hahnemann Medical College, announced that present plans call for the organization of units in every State.

COLD-WATER CURE

Medical men the world over are returning to the cold-water cure as the quickest and most permanent means of relief for a number of ailments. The first man to use cold water scientifically was Vincent Preissnitz, who was born a humble peasant in the Silesian mountains. He watched wild animals cure themselves with cold water and applied the treatment to human beings with wonderful success.

Intensely persecuted by the orthodox medical profession, he persisted in curing by cold water where they had failed—broken bones, aches, and skin complaints—and ultimately his fame came to the ears of the emperor, who made him a doctor. Pressnitz founded the first hydro; placing his belief in Nature rather than in drugs.

AUTOMOBILES AND DIABETES

The death-rate from automobile accidents in the United States is equal to that from diabetes, it was pointed out recently in "The Journal of the American Medical Association." The rate for both was approximately 21.9 per hundred thousand of population, but the figure did not include deaths which followed collisions of automobiles with trains and street-cars. In 1910, the total death-rate from automobile accidents was only 1.8. By 1920 it had increased to 10.4. Each year since it has gone higher, and, in 1931, was 25.2. Cars go too fast, and too many unsuitable persons are allowed to drive, The Journal remarked.

LOOK HERE

Why are you wasting your valuable time, energy and money in consulting others? Be your own masters with the help of our

Miraculous Glass

This glass is prepared specially with the valuable herbs available on KAILAS only and controlling the SPIRITUAL POWERS. It is set up in a very Beautiful Box. You will be simply wonder-struck when you come to know what you can do by keeping one with you.

You—be a male or a female of any age or caste—will know easily your or any body's PAST, PRESENT OR FUTURE without any calculation or the help of an ASTROLOGER. Can talk with or see your dead relations or friends. Can see your beloved persons, no matter how far they are from you. Hidden Treasures, lost or stolen articles will be seen It will assist you in winning the hearts of others and knowing what others are thinking of you. You will be properly guided in your domestic affairs, service or business and matrimonials etc. You can find out the American Features, Lottery No. The results of Races, Litigations or Examinations etc., in it. You can solve Puzzles or Competitions very easily through this. The way how to be happy, Healthy and Prosperous will be shown clearly and accurately It is nothing but a TRUE FRIEND in this world of full of worries.

Price is very moderate to suit everybody's pocket with GUARANTEE to refund the cost without packing and postage if not benefited Rs. 3 only (Shillings 5 or 1.00 U. S. A.) in advance Packing and Postage annas 8 extra in India

All correspondences in English only The Manager, SPIRITUAL BUREAU. Bhaghur Road (230) DEOLALI

HOW TO LIVE LONG

Never Contract Debts: Jap Moralist's Four Basic Rules

(BY CHAMAN LAL, TOKYO),

"Don't run into debt" is a new advice given to those who wish to live long.

There have been given all kinds of advice on this subjec by authorities of different countries. "The Desire to live long is universal, and ever since very early days many scholars and scientists have devoted their efforts to find the true means of long living. Various medicines are suggested: the theories of rejuvenation have recently been discussed: practical advices are given on food and daily life.

Some studied the subject from scientific standpoints, while others investigated the life and living conditions of those persons who lived longer than the average. It is one of the authorities who studied the question by the last mentioned method who advises not to run into debts if one wished to live long.

Mr. Misao Chiba of Chiba Prefecture who had edited a magazine named "Long Life" for sometime, had spent years in investigating the life and habits of those persons who lived more than 80 years. After reviewing the habits and living conditions of those persons, he came to a conclusion that while every one had his own different habits, likes and dislikes, there were found four common points which were followed by all the aged persons he had investigated.

FOUR POINTS.

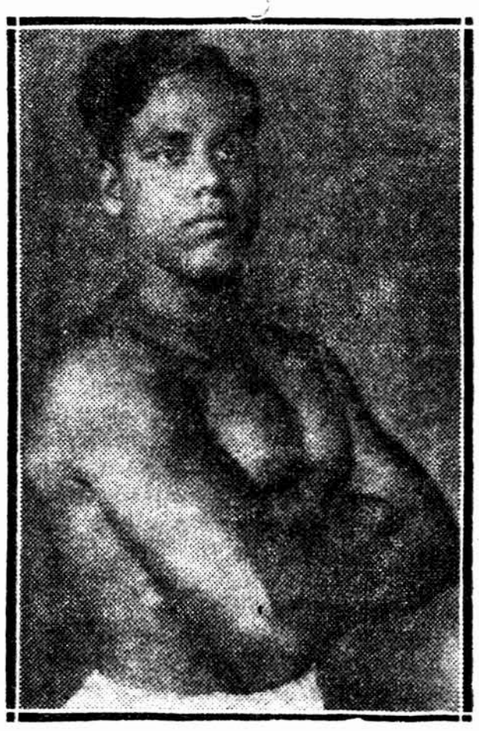
Those four common points are:
1. Never contracted debts.
2. Were always optimistic
3. Always took plain meals.
4. Were all early risers.

The last mentioned four points are not at all new, and they have been advocated by many persons speaking on the subject of long life. Optimism, frugal life, and early rising have generally been recognized as the essential factors for long life.

But the first item of not running into debts is a new find made by Mr. Chiba. Of course, he came to this conclusion investigating the life of hundreds of persons who lived more than 80 years, but it is interesting to note that so many persons had never contracted debts in their exceptionally long life.

EFFECTS OF DEBT.

The debts cause worries, and particularly when people cannot pay them, they are apt to overexert themselves, besides worrying themselves to death. Thus, the freedom from debts will keep one optimistic and free from worries all the time. Thus, for those who are in debts now, it will be necessary to pay them all back at once, if they wish to live long. At the same time, it may be said that persons who are in heavy debts which they have no prospect of paying will not be able to live long. Or it may again be said that debts would cause early death.



S. K. Basu of Ashutosh College, winner of the Governor's Medal for the best athlete at the annual sports of the Calcutta

"Starving" As A Method Of Keeping Health

(By Chaman Lal, Tokyo).

An anonymous gentleman presented himself in Professor Fromgold's clinic and declared himself as an adherent of the German professor Erst who believes in the use of prolonged starvation as a treatment. He declared that he had used that method over 15 times, and offered himself as an object for scientific observation.

The gentleman was admitted into the clinic, kept there for 30 days without food. lost a third of weight, and after having partly resorted it, was discharged. After this, a number of other experiments were made in the same institute. The results of the first scientific observations of starving persons are now being summed up.

The clinic succeeded in making an all-round study of the so-called "sugar urine exhaustion" and other species of acidosis disturbances of the alkaline and acid equilibrium in the organism: in establishing the significance of some of the glands of internal secretion for the vital activity of the body. and in observing the interesting phenomenon of the absence of swellings due to starvation, in cases of complete starvation for brief periods. At the same time, observations upon the sensations of the patients during the starvation process are being continued.

The hunger patient declare that prolonged abstinence from food does not bring about any pains due to meakness Hunger was felt during the first few days only. After this they lost the desire to eat, but drank only two or three glasses of water per day, and even that only under the pressure of the physicians.

One of the group has established a new "record" by remaining without food for 35 days. And he declares, just as all the others have, that he feels particularly well after the hunger period. Medical authorities have shown that such prolonged periods of hunger are harmless. and more, that a general improvement in state of health has often been observed.

In commenting upon the experiments. Professor Fromgold had this to say: "There is no doubt about it that a prolonged abandonement of food under the observation and with the permission of doctors is harmless. And although it is not possible thus far to speak of the great benefit of such starvation, there are, nevertheless, some cases (metabolic disorders and some forms of intestinal diseases) in which prolonged starvation proves beneficial."

"The main difficulty is to arrange reasonable starvation The 'starvers' may refuse food for a long time more than is permitted by the doctors, who consider that two or three weeks of hunger is quite sufficient Scientific nourishment after the hunger periods is also very important. Patients who are undergoing hunger in the clinics are fully guaranteed in this respect. but those who undertake a hunger period independently do not possess this advantage."

"The hunger process," Professor Fromgold concluded, "is of great interest to the investigator and the doctor Further study of this treatment is therefore being continued."

When those Alluring curves, and that Romantic Feminine charm, can be Yours!

with a Jar of

"CREME POMPADOUR"

Sweetly perfumed velvet cream, in beautiful 2 oz. Jars, for 30 days use.

Acts magically on Fallen, flat, sagged, or undeveloped Bust, restoring them to Normal Hemispherical, Elastic form!

Its users numbering several thousands throughout the world!

Don't Gamble Your money and play Fire of Your Physical Health, with Certain Injurious "Internal" medicines, it will only lead to disappointing results.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Loveliness Cos's So Little!

Rs. 5/8/- V. P. P.

Available from all Leading Chemists.

or

Direct from the Sole Agents for India

CLINIQUE DE BEAUTE CLARA

18, Husein Mansion, (A.C.) Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

"Fire Walking" During Moharram

English Woman Writer Describes Weird Spectacle Seen By Her In Nizam's Dominions

In the "Empire Review," Lilian E. Cameron, describing a "fire-walking" ceremony witnessed by her on June 6, 1932, in a small village called Mogulali, near Hyderabad (Deccan), writes as follows:—

On the night of the ceremony we drove out to the village. On arrival, police escorted us to the second floor of a house, from the glass enclosed verandah of which a perfect view could be obtained of the ceremony. We were then shown round the bazaar, which was already packed with natives, all evidently filled with the spirit of festival. The high, thin voices and bright colours of the crowd were typically Indian, and above it all could be heard the beat of tom-toms and the shrill wail of reed pipes. The smell of incense pervaded everything. Strange, masked figures danced here and there, becoming more and more extravagant in gesture as they worked themselves up to a high pitch of excitement. On the other side of the square a huge pile of wood was steadily increasing as ever and anon devout worshippers added their quota—some great, some small. Stalls lined the streets, selling an assortment of dolls, whistles, masks, pen-knives and other trifling odds and ends.

We came at last to the temple! Our hearts seemed to beat faster as we sensed the atmosphere around us, as we viewed the objects which are the outward symbol of their devotion. Though of the West, we could appreciate its sanctity. The shrine contained three objects, completely swathed in silks and heavily garlanded with flowers. The powerful scent of jasmine hung heavily on the air, and the fumes of incense rose like a misty veil on everything. Peacock feathers were arranged here and there. Several devotees held bunches of these beautiful, sinister-looking things, and swayed them to and fro. The incessant beat of tom-toms continued, accompanied by the shrilling of the reed-pipes. Men and women prostrated themselves before the shrine and chanted prayers. How different from our calm Western worship! On occasions such as these we see the heart of the East free from the veneer of Western civilization.

FIRE LIT.

We regained our seats and gazed with interest at the scene beneath. Bright colours, flowing dhotis and turbans, mingled with one another, accompanied by the loud chatter and abundant gesture typical of Oriental gatherings. At last—about nine o'clock—the fire was lit, a few twigs ot first, but willing hands soon built it up. It crackled upwards, a dense pall of smoke obscured the crowd, and crept in through the windows to make our eyes water and smart.

It was a long wait, but the fire grew bigger and bigger, and the scene below was always full of interest. We were supplied with coffee, sweetmeats and fruit, and occasionally walked through the bazaar. Towards midnight a group of men with nothing on but loincloths danced round the fire, beating their breasts and wailing "Husain, Husain." Some of them inflicted considerable injury on themselves, and the fire threw a lurid glow over the weird, swaying figures. Eventually exhausted, they faded out of the picture. A band stationed itself on a rough platform opposite. Its leader swung a huge sword as though fighting an imaginary foe, and the others beat chatti-shaped drums. There was one reed-pipe among them. This band attracted considerable attention and played with great gusto.

At last, about four in the morning, when the pile of wood had vanished, the glowing embers were raked out in the shape of a rough square, with sides about ten feet in length. The ground surrounding it was moistened with water. All was set!

SWAYING FIGURES.

There was a perceptible change in the crowd below us. They surged forward to see something. We inquired the reason and we were told that the priests got to get their baths in preparation for the ceremony. From the moment they emerge they are clean, and no one must touch them until they pass through the fire. There was a general rush to get places near the fire, and the chatter increased.

About half-an-hour later we sensed the exitement, and saw that the priests were approaching. There were two of them, masked, and each held aloft the sacred "Alam" draped in silks and garlanded. They swayed from side to side to the beat of the drums, as they danced on towards the fire. The crowds surged round them, breaking through the police cordon like water through lattice-work. A great number kissed the images, but the priests themselves were untouched.

We caught out breath as they arrived at the edge of that glowing mass. They paused for a moment—and we sighed with relief as they danced round it. The beat, beat, beat of the tom-toms got louder and quicker. It was maddening—you heard it echoing through your brain. Ah! Could we believe our eyes? Did we see the priests dancing through that fiery glow? They trampled through the cinders again and again in their bare feet, swaying and reeling, and then went on towards the temple.

A FRENZIED DANCE.

The fire was now open to all who would brave it, and we went down. We took off our shoes and stockings and waited for the Commissioner of Police, a high-caste Mohammedan, to give the word. He looked worried—he seemed to think our faith might not be strong enough. The priests were now returning. They seemed in a frenzy of religious fanaticism and danced, danced, danced. The tom-toms urged them on. They affected me, too! There was a curious quality in their monotonous rhythm which seemed to exhilarate you—a call to the primitive. I was impatient at the delay.

Ah! Our long wait was over. The Commissioner said we might go, and we, too, made the pilgrimage of fire. We ran across—one, two, three steps, and we were over. The heat rose to meet us, but we felt no pain. Our feet were untouched. One boy stepped off with a cinder between his toes and, not having removed it immediately, he was slightly burned. As a matter of fact, he found the cinder inside his sock when he arrived home.

It was then about five o'clock in the morning and dawn appeared above the houses. We drove home, strangely puzzled, strangely perplexed, away from that novel world into which we had but peeped—that mysterious, palpitating and colourful world—the heart of India.

K. C. Denounces Political Jobbery In England

Vast Bulk Of People Fear, Hate And Despise Magistrates, Says Mr. Pritt

"Packed" benches of party men to deal with cases which have a political flavour were alleged by Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., to be a "recognised thing" in magistrates' courts.

This statement, made at a London conference of the Howard League of Penal Reform, followed a warm tribute to Britain's unpaid magistracy from Sir William Jowitt, K.C.

"All is very far from well with the courts of summary jurisdiction up and down the country," Mr. Pritt declared. "The vast bulk of the people in this country fear, hate and despise them.

ZEALOUS PARTISANS.

"One reason for this is that practically every appointment of a J.P., is a political appointment. It may be a reward for services rendered to the party or it may be that the party desires to better its representation on the bench.

"Now the essence of judicial work is that it should be as impartial as possible, while the essence of political life is that you should not allow too much impartiality. Yet magistrates are chosen to do impartial work because they have been zealous partisans!

"It is a recognised thing," Mr. Pritt went on, "to 'pack a bench' with one party side or another when a case comes on which has a political flavour."

Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott, J.P., said that, under our present system, there was nothing to prevent his continuing in his office until he was 80 or 90.

"If," he said, "our benches were depleted of those magistrates who are deaf, of those who mumble, of those who have never read a book of law and never visited a prison or attended a Quarter Sessions, there would then be plenty of room for the younger men and women whom we so badly need."

A resolution was carried desiring that the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committees should be reconstituted and their procedure governed by rules made by the Lord Chancellor; that Courts of Summary Jurisdiction should consist of three or five justices, including men and women, serving on a rota system; that an age-limit for J.P.s be fixed and that no one should act as a J.P. without a course of training.—"News Chronicle."

WOMAN LEAPS 21,000 FT.

Wife Of Soviet Army Commander Makes World Parachute Record

Madame Federova, the 24-year old wife of a Red Army commander, is reported to have leaped 21,160 ft. from an aeroplane, without oxygen apparatus.

She claims the feminine world record for this feat.

Madame Federova's fall to the ground occupied 22 minutes, and she landed just over half a mile away from the spot above which she had left the aeroplane.

Introducing 501 SPECIAL

501 SPECIAL Washing Soap is introduced to meet the growing demand for an extra fine washing soap in cartons. It is a specially refined form of famous Tomco 501 Washing Soap, so pure and so gentle that the finest fabrics and the most delicate garments can be washed to perfection.

TOMCO

For particulars apply to Tomco Sales Dept., P. O. Box 528, Bombay

Manufactured by
The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay & Tatapuram
Distributors for Bombay City
RATILAL P. SHAH, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.
Distributors for Bandra and Suburbs:
SHANTILAL CHATRABHUJ & CO., Hill Road.
TOMCO SALES DEPARTMENT. P.O. Box 528, Bombay.

The March Of Science

PRESS-THE-BUTTON TIME TABLE

Innovation At Victoria Station, London

A new kind of time-table has been installed at Victoria Station, London, says "The Times". It is a black and chromium-plated cabinet with a brightly illuminated window at eye-level and four rows of keys below. Inside the window is a list of all the stations served by the Southern Railway system from Victoria. Each station is numbered. When the key bearing the corresponding number is pressed a printed card slides into view, giving the full service of trains between Victoria and the station concerned. Up and down services, week-day and Sunday tables are all shown on the same card, in different colours. To find particulars of one's train is a matter of seconds.

This mechanical time-table has been in use at Horsham station for some months as an experiment. It is now to be placed at all the principal stations on the Southern Railway, by permission of the railway company. The company manufacturing the machines propose to recoup themselves by letting advertising space on the top and bottom edges of the cards.

AGE OF "OLDEST MAN" DOUBTED

The famous piece of jaw-bone found three years ago in East Africa by Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, young English anthropologist, and described as "the most ancient fragment of true man yet discovered," may not be so old after all. Prof. Percy G. H. Boswell, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, recently returned from a study of the East African site, and reported to the British scientific magazine Nature, that he could find no proof that the fragment really was old. Many anthropologists, however, hold with Doctor Leakey that the jaw-bone is possibly 1,000,000 years old.

SPEED OF BLOOD CIRCULATION

The blood in human veins travels at an average speed of seven miles an hour. This means that it covers 168 miles in a day, and over 60,000 miles in a year.

LIFE

is Sweet, Charming, and worth living, When you are gifted in abundance with Good Health, Youthful Energy and Perfect Manhood

BUT

If you are short of them, no matter you may be possessing tons of money, yet you feel yourself living actually in HELL on this Earth.

REMEMBER !

"DYNAMIREN" the latest MODIFIED Hormone Product of Dr. Laboschin A. G. Berlin, can only extract you out of that life of Hell and give you back

True Bliss of YOUTH

Ask your Chemist to supply you a bottle to-day. Beware of worthless immitations and 'as good as' products.

Thousands of sufferers have regained real Happiness of life by using this WONDERFUL PREPARATION

WHY NOT YOU ?

Stockists: WOOD & CO., Chemists, BYCULLA, Bombay.

Stockists: AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Fort, BOMBAY. Chemists,

Stockists: Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road.

Stockists: Harding & Co., Grant Road

Stockists: Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., Esplanade Road.

Stockists: Phillips & Co., Waterloo Mansions

Stockists: Swastik Pharmacy, Prarthna Samaj.

Stockists: Madhav Agency, Girgaum, Chemists.

and Everywhere in Princess Street.

STRANGE MUSEUMS OF GERMANY

International Smugglers Immortalised

Germany may well claim to possess some of the most original museums in existence. Near the Anhalt Station in Berlin, for instance, there is a Smugglers' Museum which gives a rare insight into the ingenious methods of international smugglers.

Also in the German capital, in the High School for Music, Hardenbergstrasse, is a unique collection of historic musical instruments. One may play on the piano on which Mozart composed; and there is a trumpet from Nuremberg dating back to 1523.

Cassel has a special exhibition of carpets of various historical periods; Trier a museum of German wine since Roman times; Aachen what is probably the largest newspaper cuttings library in the world, containing over 10,000 cuttings, including cuttings from a Spiritualist paper in which white letters are printed on a black background.

The largest bird collection in Germany is at Halberstadt in the Harz district, where are to be found over 13,000 different foreign birds and 400 German varieties.

Munich has a record of recent world history, dating back to the outbreak of the World War in 1914. This contains placards, leaflets and all types of newspaper and propaganda material used in the different countries.

GIANT MIRROR ALUMINUM-COATED

Since its completion in 1917, the 100-inch telescope mirror at Mt. Wilson Observatory, the world's largest, has received periodical treatment to renew its bright silver coating. The Carnegie Institution of Washington, of which Mt. Wilson Observatory is a part, announces that the great mirror has been successfully coated with a permanent layer of aluminum, by a vacuum process invented about a year ago by Dr. John D. Strong, of the California Institute of Technology. In addition to permanence and freedom from tarnish, the aluminum coating has an advantage over silver in that it reflects a greater portion of the ultra-violet light. The new process previously had been used for a number of small mirrors, and two large ones, the thirty-six-inch Crossley reflector at Lick Observatory and the sixty-inch at Mt. Wilson.—"Literary Digest"

MAN IN THE DIM FUTURE

Professor A M Low's forecast of the future in "Our Wonderful World To-morrow" is based on logical reasoning. By plotting graphs of the known past development of the world he has roughly estimated its future development, though he rarely assigns dates to the changes he prophesies. He considers that physically man will tend to become all grain and no body. Teeth and hair will disappear, ears become atrophied and legs and arms thin through lack of use. The world will be so mechanical that future man will have all his wants supplied by the pressing of a button and will rarely walk on foot at all. He will apparently have nothing to do but think, though before he reaches that stage of development it may amuse him to week-end in Australia, or hop over to Greenland to watch the sunset. Talking will eventually die out and all communications will be by telepathy; weather will, of course, be controlled scientifically: television will be universal. and all games will be played in the mind. Professor Low deals with all branches of life. though he makes no mention of the literature of the future. Presumably there will be none. His book makes entertaining reading but his serious purpose is to investigate the need for constructive thinking about the future and the trend of modern civilization.

LIFE AT HIGH ALTITUDE

Massed Scientific Attack In The Andes

Scientists from Cambridge, Harvard, and Copenhagen set out last month to join forces in South America for a massed scientific attack on the problems of life at high altitudes. The International High Altitude Expedition is led by Dr. Ancel Keys, of the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory; Great Britain is represented by Mr. Bryan Matthews, Assistant Director of Physiological Research at Cambridge Unisity; and the Danish member of the party is Dr. H. Christiansen.

One of the chief points of interest at great heights is the process of acclimatization, writes a correspondent in the "Times". For instance, the fate of several of the early aeronauts made it only too plain that a man dies if suddenly raised some 26,000ft. above the surface of the earth. Nevertheless it will be remembered that members of the recent expeditions that have attempted to climb Mount Everest were able to eat and sleep at 26,000ft. and to climb unaided by respirators to 28,000ft.

It is not the low pressure at great heights that upsets the body, but lack of oxygen. A man supplied artificially with oxygen can live at enormous heights, as do airmen and stratospheric explorers, but the lot of an airman with a cylinder of oxygen beside him cannot be compared with that of the climber who must take his oxygen as he finds it in the air. At 20,000ft. a lung full of air contains less than half as much oxygen as it does at sea-level.

The present International High Altitude Expedition is going to the Andes in Chile. It starts from Antofagasta. On Mount Auconquilcha the expedition hopes, to make observations up to about 21,000ft. At 14,000ft. a laboratory is to be established. The expedition will have with them many elaborate instruments for observing and measuring the state of their blood, their hearts, and their lungs. After a short stay at the base laboratory some of them will go forward to establish camps on Auconquilcha, and it is hoped to be able to furnish them that they may live in them for some time at over 20,000ft. It is here that the real physiological test will be felt.

DIGGING THROUGH THE WORLD

A widely accepted theory regarding the earth's make-up is that a solid crust, corresponding to the rind of an orange, encloses a molten interior corresponding to the pulp. This theory is supported by mining and boring experience which shows the average rise of temperature downwards to be 1 degree Fahr. for every 50 or 60 feet. Thus at fifty miles the temperature must be 4,600 degrees, or far higher than the fusing point of plantinum, which melts at 3,080 degrees. Sir James Jeans endorses this theory, but the late Lord Kelvin declared that this planet could not maintain its shape unless the supposed crust were 2,500 miles thick, and concluded that the mass of the earth "is on the whole more rigid than a continuous solid globe of glass of the same dimensions."

Now it is reported that Mr. Felix Kaisin, a Belgian professor who agrees with Lord Kelvin, is about to drill a vertical tunnel, 5 feet in diameter, and two miles deep, by means of a specially constructed excavating machine, south of Dinant, near the River Meuse, in France, hoping more exactly to determine the nature of the earth's core.

SIR JAMES JEANS' NEW POST

Att he general monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, it was resolved to establish a Professorship of Astronomy. Sir James Jeans was nominated, and in the event of his election at the ballot on May 7 will become the first Professor of Astronomy in the Institution.

Sir James Jeans is already known to the children of the present members of the institution, for he gave the Chrismas lectures of 1933 on "Through Space and Time." It is by these lectures that he satisfies the requirement of the by-laws that a new professor must have delivered a course of lectures to the institution within two years previous to his election.—"The Time."

MATCHING AURORA'S LIGHT

By passing a rapidly interrupted electrical discharge through nitrogen gas containing one per cent. of oxygen, Prof. Joseph Kaplan, of the University of California at Los Angeles, has succeeded in obtaining in his laboratory the prominent green spectrum-line known as Lambda 5577, identical with a line in the natural aurora which long has puzzled scientists. The origin of the light of the aurora has been much debated. Professor Kaplan recently reported to the British scientific magazine Nature his belief that the experiment solved some of the mystery, not only of the aurora's light, but also of that of the night sky.

Reasons Differ
IT CLEANS SO QUICKLY—THOROUGHLY
See how your teeth sparkle and gleam after only a few days use.
AND IT IS SO SAFE TO USE
Harder than tartar, yet softer than tooth enamel, it cannot scratch.
YES, AND IT TASTES SO GOOD, TOO!
Pleasant to use—no disagreeable, soapy taste, yet most effective.
BUY A TUBE TODAY
Listerine Tooth Paste has proved time and time again that it cleans better, quicker and far more thoroughly. It works wonders even with teeth that seem to be off-colour. Tartar, tobacco stains and discolourations yield to it with surprising speed. Use Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days and see how much it will improve your teeth.
but the CHOICE is always
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE
LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE
. . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER
240

"I GUARDED KINGS"

(Continued From Page 9).

Bowes, a twenty-five-year-old potman of an Acton public house. As he was taken into custody, Bowes raved "I'm sorry I missed him. He has done me an injury. He would not listen to me!"

The injury mentioned was found to be recorded in the files of the Police Carriage Department. Bowes had learned to drive a motor-car and had applied for a licence to drive a public vehicle, such as a taxi-cab or motor-omnibus. Investigations proved at the time of application that Bowes had been convicted of drunkenness, and in the interest of public safety the Depar'ment refused to grant a licence.

Sir Edward Henry had never seen Bowes before in his life. The man had written to him, addressing letters to his private residence, and these missives the Commissioner had referred to the appropriate police department at Scotland Yard.

Bowes had bought his weapon from a night-watchman, and when arrested had for'y cartridges in his pockets. He had told a friend that he meant to shoot Sir Edward Henry dead.

Victim's Amazing Appeal

In January, 1913, Bowes stood his trial before Mr. Justice (now Lord) Darling. The verdict was "Guilty' of the crime of attempted murder. Sir Edward, who after long weeks of agony, had recovered his health somewhat, gave evidence, but after the jury had announced their decision, before the judge could pass sentence Sir Edward rose in the court and made a dramatic and moving appeal on the prisoner's behalf.

With glowing eloquence he pleaded for leniency to be tempered with justice. The action amazed us all. The judge, instead of sentencing Bowes to imprisonment for life, commuted the sentence to fifteen years penal servitude, reminding the prisoner that he had his own victim to thank for the clemency.

The resignation of Sir Edward in 1918 was a great blow to all at Scotland Yard. For fifteen years he had the helm, and we have to thank him for the Police Widows Pension Fund, a scheme which provides monetary assistance for the widows of police officers left without means of subsistence. This was only one of many splendid things he did.

Few men understood the lot of the Law officer better than he. Always he took the policeman's point of view, and despite stern opposition pressed increasingly for better pay for his men. Some of the pay increases he secured on his own initiative, without representation from the Force.

In September, 1918, fearing the police strike, he put forward to the Home Secretary a demand for a further pay increase. The bureaucrats at the Home Office, delayed the matter—and the Force went on strike. On the day that final negotiations for a peaceful resumption of duty were made, Sir Edward handed in his resignation—a victim of officialdom

He will always be remembered as the man who made the Finger-Print System at Scotland Yard the success that it is to-day. As a young man he had spent some years in India, where he learned that for centuries finger-prints had been regarded as incontrovertible evidence of identity, even being used on legal documents as "signatures'.

When in 1903 he took up duty at the 'Yard', he evolved a clever system of finger-print classification which has never been battered, and which has been taken as a pattern by police bureaux throughout the world. Proof of the efficicacy of the system will be seen when I tell you that when crooks are arrested at Epsom Race-Course on Derby Day, no matter what false name they give, the taking of their finger-prints ensures that by ten o'clock next morning their complete criminal records will be in the hands of the Epsom Police Court.

To-day, by Tele-photography, a crook's "dabs"—as we call them—can be broadcast round the world within a few hours after he is wanted by the police. The risk of error in identity is one in four thousand millions!

Attempt To Murder L. G. And Henderson

The year 1917 brought with it one of the greatest sensations in modern criminal and political history when four persons, all of one family, were charged under the Offences Against the Person Act of 1861 with conspiring to murder the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., at the time a member of the British War Cabinet.

The accused persons were:—

Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, aged 50, a second-hand clothes dealer of Derby, her daughter, Miss Harriett (Hetty) Ann Wheeldon, aged 30, a teacher of music; Mrs. Winnie Mason, aged 27, another daughter, a school teacher living at Southampton, and Alfred George Mason, a chemist, aged 24, the husband of Mrs. Winnie Mason and son-in-law of Mrs. Wheeldon.

The story of the conspiracy is amazing. Employed in the British Secret Service organisation was a man who went by the name of Alec Gordon. Gorden had ascertained that resident in Derby was a family whose special mission in life was to do injury to Great Britain. He ingratiated himself into the Wheeldon family after his introduction to Mrs. Wheeldon as "Comrade Birt" a fugitive from the Army and a member of the Independent Workers of the World.

In this fashion he unearthed the serious plot on the lives of two prominent public characters. After many visits to the family and sleeping there because he had "nowhere else to go" he got a line on correspondence which was passing (in code) between the Wheeldons in Derby and the Masons in Southampton, and which related to a supply of deadly poisons. Gordon completely established himself in the confidence of Mrs. Wheeldon. She showed him the skin of a snake in the form of a wrist bracelet, said it was covered with deadly poison and wished she had a hundred of them. All her correspondence she kept tucked in the bosom of her dress. She used extremely obscene and blasphemous language about Mr. Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson and said they would soon be dead. A particularly rare and subtle poison was to be used in the plot—a crystal which when drops of water were placed upon it, and an article such as a needle or dart dipped into the water, impregnated the needle point with deadly venom. Sufficient of this poison to kill 500 people was said to be available.

Much of the correspondence was in cypher and the key was "We'll hang Lloyd George on a sour apple tree."

Deadly Parcels

The correspondence between the Wheeldons in Derby and the Masons in Southampton was not entrusted to the ordinary mails. Fish baskets, in which small articles of clothing and dainties of food were packed, carried the letters.

The baskets were sent by rail because the Wheeldons fancied that their postal correspondence was being tampered with.

A consignment of deadly poison one day arrived at Mrs. Wheeldon's shop in Derby. It did not come direct to her address from Southampton but to the house of a relative also living in Derby, who was not in any way a sympathiser, and knew nothing of the plot.

Four phials arrived and these are the instructions which accompanied them:—

Phial A—two or three doses to be taken by the mouth or in solution. On meat or bread only.

Phial B—Either by mouth or injection.

Phial C—Injected either in solution or by a dart rusted in solution and covered with the powder in this phial. Can be fired by an air gun. If needle used to be allowed to stand in solution 36 hours.

Phial D—Injection only.

It was claimed that death would result in 20 seconds and, added Mrs. Wheeldon, microbes could be supplied if needed.

Walton Heath (where Mr. Lloyd George lived) was the best place to "get Lloyd George with an air gun" Mrs. Wheeldon informed Alec Gordon.

Subsequently analysed, the phials were found to contain—

Phial A—7 1|2 grains of strychnine—of which 1|2 a grain is a fatal dose.

Phial B—A solution of same—of which 1 1|4 grains is a fatal dose.

Phial C—Curare.

Phial D—Curare in solution.

Deadly Arrow Poison

Curare is the deadly arrow poison of those tribes of South American Indians inhabiting the

(Continued on next Page.)

FOR QUICK
SAFE
RELIABLE
BIRTH CONTROL
USE
CONTRAFANT
The New German
Oxygen Contraceptive
NO IRRITATIONS
AFTER-EFFECTS
FAILURES

KEEP IT ALWAYS AT HOME
PRICE Rs. 2/- per tube.
For Literature & Supply Write to:
ANGLO-GERMAN DRUG, CO.
P. O. Box 778 : : BOMBAY.

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all . . . . . .
Made by PEEK FREAN London
Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon: Mr J H B Fernando, 81-83. Chatham Street. Colombo, Ceylon.

"I Guarded Kings"

(Continued from previous Page.)

Amazon district. It was first brought Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595. It is a watery extract of a mixture of many rare plants and has many qualities which contribute to make it pre-eminently suitable for tipping of arrow heads, darts and needles. It is very rarely used in Europe. Occasionally it has been employed in the treatment of tetanus (lockjaw) and hydrophobia but is not included in any pharmocopaeia. It shows the most marked toxic action and is 90 p.c. soluble in tepid water. The qualities are known only to those who have had special training. Taken through the mouth it is harmless, in fact it is an antidote to strychnine, but if it comes into contact with a wound or scratch it kills with diabolical swiftness.

At least one of the four made a special study of this rare and almost unknown poison and he was Alfred George Mason. He had lectured on this poison at Hartly College, Southampton and had deposited a supply there for safe custody. The supply which reached Derby was the phial which Mason exhibited in a lecture and there seems no doubt it was stolen about the time of the Crippen case from Guy's Hospital.

Gordon realised that as the poison had arrived, he must act quickly. No time was lost in effecting the arrest of the Wheeldons and Masons. On March 1st 1917, the prisoners stood on trial in London.

Fantastic Plea At Trial

Mrs. Wheeldon related a fantastic story of wanting the poisons for poisoning dogs on guard at concentration camps where "conscientious objectors" to war were interned so that she could get them out and smuggle them from the country. She had been doing this ever since war-time conscription. She said she knew she was breaking the law but looked upon the Act as an iniquitous one. With very great energy she declared, "I hate Lloyd George. If he was worth it I would do him mischief". She declined to answer whether she had or not used most insulting expressions about "George of Buckingham Palace".

Mason, the son-in-law chemist, gave evidence. He followed up Mrs. Wheeldon's story of the poisons being required for use on the guarding dogs. He said that when he wrote that the particular poison killed in 20 seconds he meant in 20 minutes. Then the judge put a question to him which remained unanswered: "What is the use of giving a dog who is attacking you a dose of poison which will take twenty minutes to kill him?"

The defence demanded the production of Alec Gordon as a witness, but he was not forthcoming and his non-appearance formed the subject of argument in the Court of Criminal Appeal. The jury found Mrs. Wheeldon and Mr. and Mrs. Mason guilty and made a recommendation of mercy in the case of the Masons on account of their youth. "Hettie" Wheeldon, the school-teacher, was brought in not guilty, there being no evidence against her. Mrs. Wheeldon was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude (the maximum sentence), Mason to 7 years and his wife to 5 years.

When I left the Central Criminal Court at the conclusion of the trial and mingled with the crowds in the streets of London, I heard frequent exclamations of "They're mad!"

That was far from the truth. The whole story as told showed the plot to be neither practical joke nor insane imagining; they were dangerous malcontents, as murderous a crew as any gang of Chicago.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

No longer need you suffer from the ill-effects of Leucorrhoea which work havoc with your nerves, and rob you of your youth and charm!

Here is a message of the utmost importance! A full course of the world-famous

'LILMA'

TABLETS

will put you on the Royal Road to **HEALTH, YOUTH and BEAUTY!** Guaranteed remedy for all Leucorrhoea and Whites. An ideal feminine tonic for the tropics.

Money Back Guarantee

Full Course 60 Tablets for 30 days Rs. 4-8 V.P.P.

Bombay Stockists:—Perry & Co., Chemists Grant Rd.; Marshall & Co., Chemists, Hornby Rd.; Akberally Ebrahimjee, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road.
Monjee Vishram, Chemists. Princess Street.
Vanmali Bhika, Chemists, Princess Street.
P. M. Zaveri, Chemists, Princess Street.
Hardinge and Co., Chemists, Charni Road Junction.
Sole Agents for Karachi, Sind, Punjab
D. D. HASIJA & SONS,
Dunooly Rd. KARACHI
or direct from:—
EMBURG PRODUCTS (India) CO.,
(L.G.) 15, Jer Mahal Annexe, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY

INDO BALM

Gives immediate relief in all aches and Pains As. 8|- sold everywhere.

Free Samples offered on request.

Agents wanted in unrepresented area

KARNIK BROS., Bombay. 4.

CAPITALISM

(Continued from page 13).

iron and coal mines could enter the arena of industrial production. Great Britain gave the lead, followed by America, Germany and Belgium which had large quantities of these materials at their disposal. Great Britain was already rich with the exploitation of her Indian, American and other colonies; and due to the climatic conditions, an organised democracy and national trait she possessed able men to answer the demands of her Industries. She massed huge fortunes by building railways in almost all the countries of Europe America, Asia and Africa. With this wealth she built a strong commercial marine, and using the cotton of her colonies, she started the cotton industry. Her colonies were already there to serve as markets for her finished godds.

America was richly gifted by nature not only with coal and

European Vaudeville: The egg dance—"Kladderadatsch." Berlin.

iron; but with the raw materials she needed for her industries. It is true she had not great wealth in the beginning; but her agriculture was paying, and the sons of the brave pilgrim fathers did not lack initiative and courage to launch into this new field, especially as she had a good home market in both the continents of North and South America.

Germany came fifty years behind England in the Industrial Revolution. She had coal and iron, perhaps the best brains of science and above all the daredevilry of the Teuton. She had not many colonies, she was handicapped by want of raw materials and she needed a market; but she hoped to secure "a place under the sun" with the mailed fist and the "ghoose" step She relied entirely upon her coal and iron resources and her capacity to achieve what she willed.

Little Belgium too was rich in coal and iron. Her people were gifted. She had the Congo rich in raw materials and especially in rubber. Not too rich in agriculture, she could spare her population for the industries

The Human Problem

But the real problem of Industrialisation was not so much the above, as the "human" problem. There was huge production. Production was for profit. Profit under such difficulties could only come with low wages. Low wages meant sweated labour. Sweated labour meant exploitation. Low wages meant low living, low living meant low or dangerous thinking and this meant deterioration of the people or danger to the nation That was the domestic problem

All the countries except America needed raw materials, and needed markets for their goods. Since production was for profit, and cost was to be low, the raw materials must be purchased cheap. That implied economic domination which could not come without political domination. The colonies had to be exploited. Exploitation meant poverty. Poverty meant less purchasing power on the one side and the call of "self preservation" on the other. Again since production was for profit, and high profit meant high selling price, the colonies must be "forced" to buy at high price; when their purching power was daily reduced? That was the problem of the colonies.

Raw materials were produced by backward countries and therefore the quantities would be limited, whilst the productive power of the machine would increase in geometric progression. Moreover some of the industrial countries already lacked Colonies. Industrialsation would create an influx of wealth in the beginning and wealth would mean power which will be expressed in increased armaments, greater self confidence and greater desire to possess the Colonies exploited by others. Thus the danger of war through wealth, power, armaments and ambition. That was the International problem

Anyhow man invented the machine, and there can be no triumph till the price was paid. On the one side suffering and hard-working humanity was brought nearer to happiness through a greater enjoyment of material goods and liesure; on the other hand it created rivalries between man and man, class and class and nation and nation which were to lead to the exploitation of that very "science" which promised happiness. Machinery under Capitalism created the "Individualist" psychology which was to shatter the social and affectionate ties which linked man with man and in its stead arose hatred, the desire to possess at another's cost and with another's labour. Humanity was divided into two warring camps—the class of exploiters and the class of producers, and insurmountable barriers divided the two.

(This article is a continuation of the series of articles on "The History of Human Protest.")

SUMMER IS COMING

Would you sit down and fold your hands prepared to silently suffer the heat? No You would get ready for it by using this fore-knowledge and your intelligence and provide yourself with cooling devices or go to the hills. Similarly USE THE FOREKNOWLEDGE THAT ASTROLOGY OFFERS and learn your favourable periods so that you can take advantage of them and avoid adverse indications. Send your Date of Birth along with a Postal Order for Rs. 2 only, when I will send you MONTHLY AND WEEKLY Directions for the REST of 1935 The Reading describes in detail with exact dates and days your Profession, Finance, Health, Social, Domestic and all other important occurrences. Write at once.

PROF. SEKHAR,
The Great Mesmerist,
ELLORE
(West Godavari Dt.)

DOES YOUR EAR

trouble you with ear-ache, discharges, headnoises, impaired hearing and other troubles? If so, don't despair. "OTORIN" will cure you of all the complaints Can be had at Rs 1/4 a phial from all chemists or JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A distinguished visitor to a lunatic asylum went to the telephone and found difficulty in getting his connection. Exasperated, he shouted to exchange: "Look here girl, do you who I am?"

"No," came back the calm reply, "but I know where you are!"

* * * *

He was a believer in the uplifting effect of the drama, and was never weary of telling all that Shakespeare meant to him.

"The Bard," he would say, "is at once an inspiration and a tonic."

Now that he had met his twin soul, what could be more natural than that he should take her to "Othello" to be similarly inspired? And she was. The scene of Desdemona's death beneath the pillow moved her profoundly, as he had expected.

"That reminds me!" she exclaimed. "I must get some loose covers for the cushions in my sitting-room."

* * * *

A man who had been courting a girl for ten years was asked why he didn't marry her.

"Well, I've been seeing her Wednesday and Friday evenings every week for ten years," he said, "and if I married her I wouldn't have anywhere to go on those evenings."

* * * *

The absent-minded professor had decided to take himself in hand. In the bathroom in the morning he squeezed tooth paste on to his shaving brush and was about to clean his teeth with it when he recovered himself.

"Ah! Just caught myself in the nick of time," he remarked, triumphantly, lathering his chin with the tooth paste.

* * * *

Two Irishmen were having an alcoholic parting.

"And if you forgit my name," said one, as he solemnly shook hands, "just look it up in the tellyphone directory."

* * * *

The commercial traveller found himself in a one eyed village with a single general store. He went in and said to the girl behind the counter. "Excuse me, but do you keep stationery?"

"No fear," said the girl. "I like to move about a bit, I do."

* * * *

A wealthy man was interviewing the young man who hoped to marry his daughter.

"What am I to understand your income will be at the time you expect to marry?" he asked.

"Well," stammered the young man, "I—er—hardly like to put a definite figure on your generosity."

* * * *

The owner of a large business was interviewing applicants for the post of office boy. He had a boy in front of him, and was asking him all manner of questions.

"Now," went on the employer, "I'm looking for someone who must be exceptionally sharp and who must cost me very little."

"Well," said the boy, "I reckon you'd better send out for a lemon."

* * * *

"I can never marry you," said the film star, "but—"

"But what?"

"If you'll come to the studio tomorrow I'll introduce you to my double."

She was engaging a new maid, and by way of recommendation rather than explanation said, "We're Welsh, you know."

"Oh, that's quite all right," said the applicant, reassuringly. "I was once with a Chinese couple!"

* * * *

The evangelist, after a long exhortation, demanded of his congregation: "All those who want to go to Heaven, stand up!"

All rose except one man. He appeared a calm, philosophic fellow, and withstood without wilting, the outraged glare of the evangelist's eye.

"What!" cried the evangelist; "don't you want to go to Heaven?"

The bland man looked blander still.

"Not immediately," he replied.

* * * *

An Irishman was shooting with an Englishman, but they had had very little sport, so the Englishman said to his friend, "I'll ask this fellow whether there are any birds about here."

"Useless to ask him: he'll only tell you lies."

"I'll ask him, at any rate," said the Englishman. "My good man, are there any birds about here?"

"Lots of birds, your honour."

"What sort of birds?"

"Well, there's grouses, and woodcocks, and various others."

"Ask him," said the Irishman, "whether there are any thermometers here?"

"Well, now, your honour," replied the man, "if there was a night's frost the place would be alive with them!"

* * * *

The pilot was performing some extraordinary evolutions and his passenger got very nervous.

At length he leaned forward, and said, "You seem to forget that I have never flown before," and the pilot replied, "Well, what about it? Neither have I."

* * * *

The infant class was having a lesson on coins, and after an explanation a practical test was made.

Mary was sent out with a shilling to see how many three-penny pieces she could get for it.

She was gone some time, but at last she returned with a bulky and odorous parcel, and the explanation, "Please, teacher, they hadn't got any threepenny pieces, so I got three fourpennies."

And she had—at the nearest fried fish shop!

* * * *

Rawlinson felt that the warning was no longer to be unheeded. Three times he had dreamt that somewhere concealed in his flat was a quantity of valuable silver.

That night he and his wife spent a considerable time in knocking the walls to find a hollow place. At last they hit upon one, and after some manipulation of a chisel and a coke-hammer Rawlinson succeeded in dislodging several bricks. There, hidden on the other side, lay the realization of his dreams. Valuable silver plate—only waiting for them to take it.

Just as they were considering how they would spend the money it would realize there came a furious ring, and their next-door neighbour bounced in.

"What the deuce do you mean by breaking into my dining-room cupboard?" he gasped.

Solomon was in the saloon bar when Isaac walked in. Seeing Solomon calling for a drink, Isaac asked, "Vat about the drink you promised me?"

"Vell," said Solomon, "as I promised you von, I suppose I must buy it for you. Vat vill you take?"

"I'll have a large visky and a small soda," said Isaac.

"Vondrink at a time!" said Solomon. "Give him a small soda, miss!"

* * * *

Mr. Smith opened an account for his wife at the bank. A few weeks later the cashier asked Smith to inform her that she had overdrawn.

Smith told his wife the news, and the following morning she handed her husband a letter to deliver to the cashier.

The cashier opened the letter, grimaced, and handed it back to the wondering husband. It was a large sheet of paper, on which was written in block letters the one word "SNEAK!"

* * * *

"'Ere you are, ladies and gentlemen," shouted the raucous-voiced tipster. "What did I tell you yesterday?"

Nobody answered the question, and the tipster resumed his shouting.

"Didn't I say 'Broad Bean' wasn't a runner?" he yelled. "And didn't I say 'Water Tap' would still be running, and that 'Dusty Carpet' would take a lot of beating?"

Still there was no answer. But the powerful-voiced man was not dismayed.

"Now," he cried, "I've got a certainty for the next race. Back 'Loose Button': it's sure to come off."

* * * *

The advance agent of a touring theatrical company inspected the dirty little hall, the best the small township could provide, with disdain, and waved a hand towards the dust-covered dressing-room.

"This is disgraceful," he said to the care-taker. "Show me the other dressing-room!"

"There ain't no other," wheezed the care-taker.

"What! You expect the ladies and the gentlemen of my company to use one dressing-room? It can't be done, sir, it can't be done!"

The caretaker was puzzled.

"Why," he inquired, "'ave they quarrelled?"

* * * *

The Scottish express was about to start when an old lady ran on to the platform in breathless haste. The guard pounced upon her, fairly lifted her into a carriage, and as he slammed the door the train moved out of the station.

The first stopping-place was sixty miles down the line, and when the train arrived the guard saw the old dear getting out of her carriage in a state of boiling indignation.

"You almost missed it, ma'am," he said.

"Missed it!" she cried, indignantly. "I only wanted to post a letter in the late-fee box on the train, and now you've brought me here."

* * * *

Assistant—"For value there is nothing on the market to compare with this at the price."

Customer—"And how much is it?"

Assistant—"One moment, madam, I'll ask the manager."

"I'm not going to that barber shop again; there's a rude fellow there, don't you know?"

"What did he say?"

"Why he looked at my mustache, and asked me if I would have it sponged off or rubbed in."

* * * *

The Scot sat on the edge of his bed one Sunday morning solemnly contemplating some money which he had taken from the pocket of his week-day trousers.

"Now, let me see," he murmured. "When I went oot on the spree with that Englishman I had one-and-fourpence—a shillin', a thripenny-bit, and a penny. Noo I've only got the shillin' and the thripenny-bit. What on earth did I do with the penny?"

* * * *

"Take this down!" The thriller writer turned to his secretary. "'One-eyed Jake tiptoed stealthily across the shop-floor and paused. Resting one hand on the counter he listened intently. All was still as death: you could have heard a cough-drop.'"

His secretary hesitated.

"Is that right?" she asked. "Don't you mean 'heard a pin drop'?"

"No, write 'cough-drop,'" replied the writer; "this burglary is in a chemist's shop."

* * * *

Jackson met his friend Smith in a hardware shop. Smith was just paying for a set of dishes and Jackson noticed that he handed over three pound-notes for his purchase.

"Good gracious, man!" he exclaimed. "You don't tell me that you're paying all that money for a single set of dishes?"

SMITH SMILED ARTFULLY.

"You don't understand old chap," he replied. "If these were cheap dishes I woul have to do all the washing and wiping in my house."

* * * *

A consistently lucky backer of horses was asked by a novice how it was done.

"Well," said the punter, "I find it quite simple, I just look in the list of arrivals in the morning paper, write down three or four that I fancy, and pass them to a bookie with five bob."

His friend acted upon this advice, but failed to find the names of the "horses" he had backed in the evening paper.

He explained his difficulty to his friend, who, on close examination of the morning paper, discovered that the novice had backed three Cunard liners and a warship.

* * * *

The housewife was showing her prospective new maid over the house. She had been very liberal with her promises of privileges, and it looked as though the two were about to come to a working agreement. Suddenly the girl said:

"By the way, do you do your own stretchin' here, ma'am?"

"I don't understand," said the other, puzzled.

"Well," explained the girl, "do you put all the food on the table at dinner and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it round?"

* * * *

The headmistress was questioning the children about their ages.

"How old were you last birthday?" she asked one small pupil.

"Seven, ma'am," said the boy.

"And how old will you be next birthday?"

"Nine, ma'am."

"Nonsense!" said the teacher. "If you were seven last birthday, how can you be nine next?"

"Well," was the reply, "you see ma'am, I'm eight to-day!"

HITTING TWO BIRDS
CONTINUOSLY TEASED FOR BEING VERY FAT & VERY SHORT,
HE CAUGHT THE POPULAR IDEA AND TOOK TO A FASTING.
FASTING FOR 21 DAYS!
PRESS REPORTERS, CAMERAMEN AND NEWSPAPERS MADE HIM A HERO!
WITH ONE STONE!
THUS, IN BECOMING A HERO, HE MANAGED TO REDUCE HIS WEIGHT—
AND NOBODY KNEW THE JOKE!

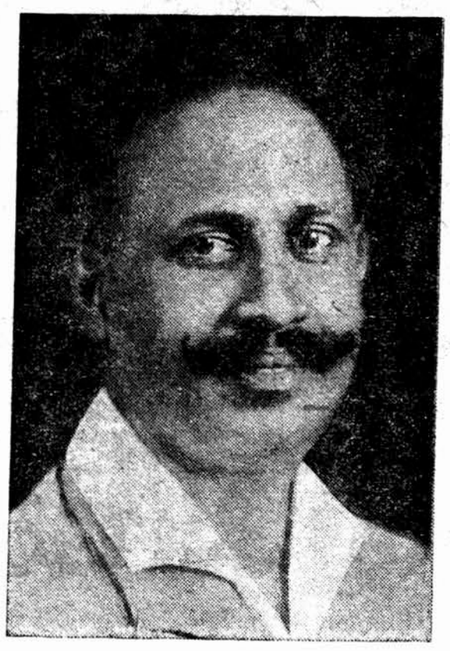
Bombay's Address To His Majesty

Work Executed By Indian Artist

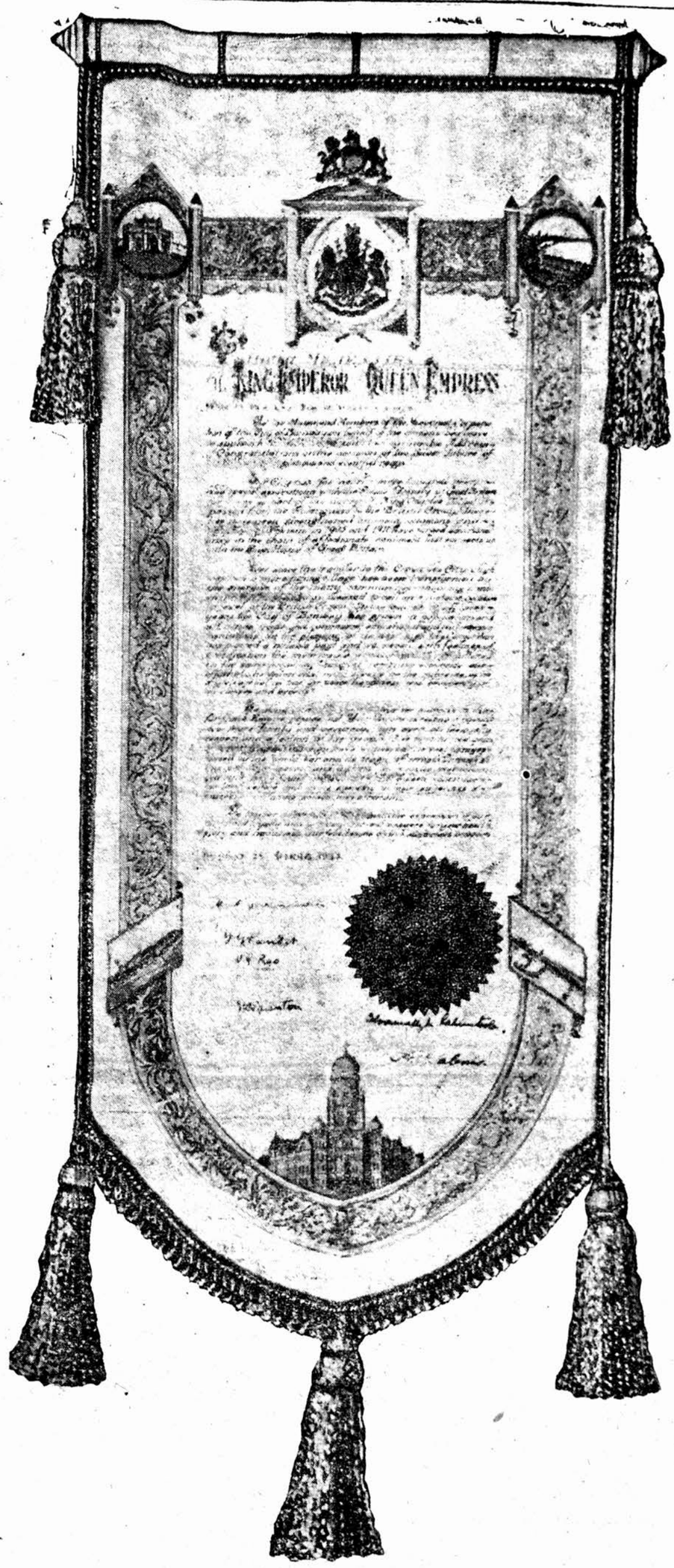
On May 6 His Majesty the King will be the recipient of addresses from parliamentary and civic bodies of the empire. The address which the Bombay Municipal Corporation will present was executed by Mr. F. T. Max.

It has been mounted on silk and is decorated with four side panels, which may be said to represent the landmarks of the city. On the right at the top is a picture of the "Gateway of India" in full colours, and on the left a view of Bombay from Malabar Hill. In the centre (top) is the Municipal Coat of Arms and just below the Royal Coat of Arms. The lower side panels are made up of pictures of the Mill District and Bombay Harbour. The imposing Municipal Buildings stand out in bold relief at the bottom of the address, and to the left is the seal of the Bombay Municipality, below which are the signatures of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, the ex-Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Taunton.

The scroll is attached to an ivory roller and the five tassels which decorate the borders are made from gold thread (Indian Jari work).



Mr. F. T. Max, the artist who executed the work in 3 days.



The address to His Majes ty the King which will be presented on behalf of th e Bombay Municipality on May 6 in London.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST AJRA OFFICIALS

(Continued from page 8).

trust to be reposed in them. For the present the Administrator will report to the Darbar, for sanction, the names of the persons he would recommend to be employed instead of the above dismissed officials.

12. On the subject of the advisability or otherwise of retaining in the Jahagir employ an armed Police force the matter is under consideration of the Darbar. His Highness desires to censure in the strongest manner the conduct of the Jahagir officials, including the Administrator, in having employed on the 8th January 1935 and presumably previously the services Amrit Desai who was recently dismissed from the Jahagir service, at the instance of the Darbar, for an unpardonable offence.

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS.

13. His Highness desires to convey his deep sense of sorrow to the members of the families of those dead and to the men, women and children who sustained injuries on the occasion. Since it has been proved that the fault lies with the Jahagir Officials it has become necessary that certain provisions should be made for the familes of those dead and of the injured those who have been permanently disabled or temporarily incapacitated. The Jahagirdar is, therefore, directed to pay to the immediate members of the family of those dead a sum of not less than Rs. 600 (Six hundred) for each individual dead and to those permanently disabled a monthly pension of Rs. 5 per man, woman or child disabled. As regards those who were injured and are now cured and have resumed their normal avocations a compassionate grant of Rs. 200 (two hundred) for each should be made.

14. A result of this decision would be that the criminal cases instituted by the Jahagir authorities against certain Moslems alleged to be involved in the raiding of Busses on the 14th December 1934, and also any other cases arising out of the occurrence of the 8th January 1935, which were temporarily suspended will have to be withdrawn. The Administrator is directed to carry out these instructions forthwith.

15. The Prime Minister is directed to see that the instructions contained in this order are effectively carried out.

"Lastly His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajásaheb desires to place on record his keen appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the members of the Commission of Inquiry."

BENEFIT CINEMA PERFORMANCES

Publicity sub-committe, Silver Jubilee Fund, sends the following for publication:—

The following Benefit Cinema Performances have been kindly promised by the Cinemas and Distributors of the Films who are donating, all proceeds to the Silver Jubilee Fund.

On Monday (April 29th) at 10 P. M. the Pathe Cinema and Paramount are presenting "Limehouse Blues". On April 30th, the Minerva Talgies, Lamington Road will give the proceeds of a show "Chandidas" at 3 P. M. and on May 3rd, the Excelsior Theatre and Band man Varieties have kindly promised to present 'The Old Curiosity Shop' at 19 P. M. which His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne will attend.

Another performance which has been arranged will be a variety show by the Boys' Gymkhana at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday, May 2nd at 9 P.M.

FEROZABAD RIOTING

AGRA, April 26.

Some of the leading citizens of the District have issued a statement regarding the Ferozabad trouble in which they have criticised the Government view as put before the Council of State.

They allege that the authorities were not as alert as they ought to have been and even when the trouble broke out, the police were busy in defending the Government Treasury at Tehsil and left the house of the late Dr. Jivaram to the mercy of fire.—United Press.

CAUTION! ALL VEGETABLE OILS ARE NOT GOOD FOR YOUR TOILET SOAPS

EXTENSIVE RESEARCHES HAVE SHOWN that NEEM (Margosa) Oil IS THE SUITABLE OIL FOR SKIN SOAP

REMEMBER! SO-CALLED NEEM SOAPS ARE NOT ALWAYS GENUINE.

USE

MARGO SOAP

MargoSoap

The genuine NEEM Soap of quality—absolutely free from animal fat having emollient and germicidal properties.

is made from Margosa oil that has been deodorised by a special patented exclusive process of our own.

IDEAL SOAP FOR DAILY TOILET.

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.

BRANCH:—Devakaran Mansion, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Cambata's Hirdagarh Coal

PRODUCED WITH
INDIAN CAPITAL, LABOUR and under MANAGEMENT

Proved
UNRIVALLED for ECONOMY and RELIABILITY.

Consumed by
BIGGEST AND MOST FLOURISHING CONCERNS, RAILWAYS, MILLS, MUNICIPALITIES etc., etc.

For
Economy, Efficiency & Value

India's Wonder Fuel

An Acme of
National Industry

Full particulars from:—

Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone Nos. 23217. 40335. 86026.

Managing Agents:—
The Hirdagarh Collieries, Ltd.,
Cook's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:
"COALPITS" Bombay.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

SIMLA, April 27

It is understood that the Government of India are nominating Dr. R. D. Dalal, Sir S C Mukherjee and Sheikh Fazal Haq Piracha as members of the Public Accounts Committee.

It is expected that a meeting of the Committee will be called soon after the middle of July.—A P

Mr. Shiavax C. Cambatta, Managing Director of Messrs. S. C. Cambatta & Co., Ltd., colliery proprietors, has made a special study combustion and other problems relating to the coal and introduced a new and economic method of burning same. He may easily be called the pioneer in the coal industry of the Central Provinces which as a result of his indomitable efforts has been brought to its present level of prosperity.

Mr. Shiavax has other interests as well. He is the Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate for Bombay and suburb.

RUNNING TRAIN TRAGEDY

Anglo Indian Found Lying Dead With Revolver By His Side

MADRAS, April 27.

News has been received of a tragedy which occured in a running train on the South Indian Railway between Salem and Tirupathur railway stations last night resulting in the instantaneous death of Mr. Baskett, an Anglo-Indian vehicle brake inspector at the Coimbatore Junction.

It appears that Mr. Baskett was travelling by the Blue Mountain Express with his wife, mother and two daughters from Coinbatore *en route* to Bangalore. As the train was leaving Bommidi railway station a shot was heard and Mr. Baskett was found lying dead with a revolver by his side. The train was stopped and Mr. Baskett's body was taken out from the compartment.

The police have seized the revolver and are investigating the matter

FUTURE OF MUSLIM UNITY BOARD

LUCKNOW, April 24, (By Mail).

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here to-day to have a consultation with the Raja of Salempore, Chaudhari Khaliquzaman and his other friends in connection with the future programme of the Muslim Unity Board.

In a statement regarding the recent election of a Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, he condemned the Government's "uncalled for intervention" which was due, he said, to the Education Member's opposition to Nawab Ismail Khan.—A. P.

Baroda, April 27.—The second session of Baroda State Representative Assembly will be held on May 2, 1935, under the presidency of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari.—United Press.

N. G. VIRKAR
Gives Best Refreshment & Dinner Service in Bombay City.

MANAGER & LESSEE — PROPRIETOR

VELANKAR HOTEL OPP., MAJESTIC CINEMA. GIRGAUM

GIRGAUM HINDU REFRESHMENT HOUSE KANDEWADI CORNER.

SPECIAL ROOMS FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES. ORDERS FOR MARRIAGE PARTIES, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, ETC., ARE EFFICIENTLY EXECUTED.

PLEASE STEP IN ONCE & CONVINCE YOURSELF

Pt. SHARMA CONGRATULATED

Ghatkopar Public On "Successful" Termination Of His Fast

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, April 27.

Over 1,000 people, a majority of whom were women, assembled last night on the plot of the Congress "Chhavani" at Ghatkopar to congratulate Pandit Ramchandra Sharma on the "successful" termination of his fast-unto-death (commencing from April 16 and ending on April 23) on an assurance by the chief trustee of the Tis temple and the four leaders of the Agri community to make efforts to stop the animal sacrifice before the goddess "Jarimai" from the next year.

Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah presided.

Speeches were made by the Pandit, Shrimati Kamalaben Shanghavi and the president to continue the efforts in the direction of totally eradicating the evil of animal sacrifice before goddess in the name of religion throughout the country.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, it was announced, is leaving Bombay to-morrow by Nagpur Express for a tour in the Central Provinces.

HUGE FIRE IN JUTE MILL

CALCUTTA, April 27

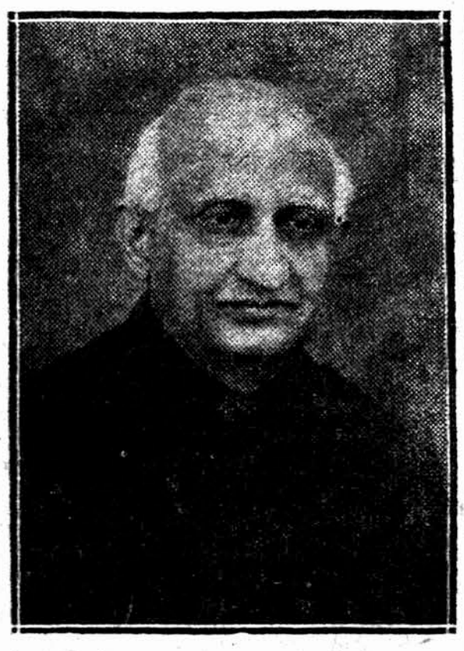
Damage estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 was caused by a huge fire that broke out in the early hours of this morning at the Ganesh Jute Mills owned by Messrs. Kasturchand Bhagawandas of Howrah.

The fire was first noticed in the Spinning Room of the Mills, which gradually assumed serious proportions and helped by wind spread all over the godown and raged unchecked for nine hours till the fire brigade arrived at the scene and after strenuous efforts extinguished the flames at 12 noon.—United Press

NO COMPROMISE ON PRINCIPLE

(Continued from page 4.)

Congress and its leaders as the representatives of the people standing for India's freedom. Men with with merely intellectual judgment probably doubted the wisdom of testing people's faith in the Congress, by contesting the elections, particularly when the Government had convinced itself that the people had really recognised that their salvation lay not in the struggle under the Congress, but in accepting the foreign rule in the spirit of the earlier conquests. The elections proved beyond doubt that the people stood for the Congress and not for the Government even though it was a temporarily physically suppressed Congress, that asked for its suffrage. It demonstrated the success of the struggle for after all, it was the first concentrated struggle for Freedom waged by India, since its conquest by Great Britain. And undoubtedly, the way in which all the resources of an organised and settled Government had to be utilised for three years with severity was sufficient acknowledgment of the strength of the struggle and the conviction it bore on the minds of the people that the struggle must inevitably lead to success.



Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who presided over the Suburban Political Conference which commenced its session on Saturday.

WORK IN ASSEMBLY

Referring to the success of the Congress in the Assembly elections, and the work of the Assembly Congress Party, during the past three months Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that it was not so much the individual work that mattered, but the actual gain brought by the change in the attitude of the country, as was evidenced by the voting in Assembly. On the one hand it was stated that, after all, the Congress Party with its 44 members was necessarily in a minority in a House of 145, and it was anticipated that even they would be divided. At the end of the session, the sincerity and the earnestness of the Congress Group convinced the large majority, that where interests of unity lay as against the influence and patronage of the Government all that the Congress could offer was moral satisfaction of doing the right thing for the country, and yet the Congress achieved the co-operation of every section of the House on all the broad issues of National policy.

"DIRECT RESULT OF SATYAGRAHA"

I put it down as one of the direct results of Satyagraha struggle under the growing belief in the sincerity of the Indian National Congress. For, Mr. Bhulabhai stated the Congress Party in the Assembly received the support from men and quarters, on whom the Government could have almost safely counted less than five years ago. He considered the last event, viz., the abstention of all the elected Europeans from voting in favour of the Finance Bill, as recommended by the Viceroy, as the best evidence in favour of the change that had come over, in the country at large, reflected even in the narrow sphere of the Assembly Chamber. He would have been a bold man, if, before the Satyagraha struggle, he said that the European group would dissociate themselves with the Government, right or wrong.

LAST PHASE OF STRUGGLE.

In the speaker's view, the maintenance of the present attitude of the Government was the last phase of the struggle. The struggle of the Services, for power which they had enjoyed hitherto, ignoring the future view of the friendly relations of India and Britain was worthy of note. Even they had now been driven to take refuge within the entrenchment of the Constitution. The Assembly vote had repeatedly proved that the Indians were becoming consolidated and that the bureaucracy had been losing ground.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Replying to the Socialist criticism of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai entered a defence and justified the attitude of the Board in the past few months and pleaded with the Socialists for patience, until they would be able to secure a radical change in society.

He referred to the view that was stated on behalf of the Socialists with respect to the work in the Assembly. Their resolution (referring to the one tabled in the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Jubbulpore), which afterwards was only used for opposing the Working Committee's resolution expressing satisfaction with the work of the Congress Party in the Assembly, was based on entirely incorrect facts. The Socialists stated that the policy of compromises was wrong. The speaker held that there was no matter of principle on which the Congress had compromised with any groups or individuals in the Assembly.

The Congress Party simply put forward their own view in the Assembly. On some issues they might have lost. But, on others, they relied entirely on the correctness of their own attitude to secure the votes of others who then realised their duty towards the country. The Congress Party in the Assembly was further criticised on the ground of absence of any reference to the Constituent Assembly in the Congress Resolution on the J.P.C. Reforms. He was of the view that the omission ought not to lead any one to the inference that it was given up as a part of the Congress programme. In fact, his view was that it would remain as part of the Congress programme, so long as the struggle for freedom was based on the present methods.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

But its propriety of its being brought before the Assembly on the present occasion was a different matter. When the Congress had developed sufficient pressure to bring upon the Government so as to make it react to popular demands, then would be the time, he felt, to adopt the demand for a Constituent Assembly, almost with certain results of its success. To convene the Constituent Assembly, whose drafted Constitution it would be the duty of Parliament to implement, would be the true process of holding a Constituent Assembly, as understood in International Law. Its omission was due to the fact that it was considered that it should be brought in, as a special measure on the appropriate occasion. Again, the non-repudiation of some idea of the Constituent Assembly as said to have been given by one member of the Party, could not be the ground for the comments the Socialists had made against the Party.

They ignored the rest of the measures, and failed to appreciate the services rendered in getting more and more of a national feeling in the wider sphere of the members of the Assembly.

APPEAL TO UNITE.

Mr. Bhulabhai stated that commencing the national programme as the Congressmen did, after the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, they should strive towards a single aim, and he appealed for unity in the ranks by sinking all differences. These dissensions were sure to inspire antagonism which was really playing the opponent's game.

"REMOTE VISIONS."

This was not the occasion, he continued, to evaluate Socialism and Communism, as the basic structure of Society; but it had to be admitted that, in the ultimate analysis, Socialism and Communism, to be a stable basis of Society, could come into existence only with a radical change in human nature, and in particular the tendency of human mind to put forth the best so that the gain might be appropriated by him and that instinct was to be supplanted by a new order, when man would put forward his best, in order that Society might gain its result. At present these principles might be believed in by a few and enforced on the rest with a hope that, in the future generations, it would become the normal instinct of man. Otherwise, abolition of private property would retard progress.

But these were all remote visions. With such distant views, Congressmen should not quarrel, and certainly not with bitterness imparted into it. While Society was not yet voluntarily created, they might as well engage themselves usefully and unite in the mitigations of inequalities in life at present.

MITIGATED CAPITALISM

To him, there seemed to be a point midway between the two systems of capitalism and socialism to which position, the world was slowly tending. Mitigated Capitalism was the same thing as mitigated Socialism, where Labour ceased to be mere commodity and the Labourer would on the other hand be compensated and the inequalities to which he might be subjected, might be compensated by social relief.

If for a fairly distant period of time, the present structure of Society was going to exist, instead of disputing over the future structure of Society to be, they could work together for the amelioration of the inequalities in the Society at present. They could all join the struggle whole-heartedly for freedom which was their immediate objective. When Congressmen reached a stage when they acquired power to reconstruct the Society they could then judge as to the fitness of one system or another.

A pen-and-ink sketch of Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya by Radha, Cartoonist.

APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS

He appealed to the "Socialist friends" that they should all co-ordinate their efforts and energies and not dissipate in mutual recrimination. He appealed to them to give up their superiority in verbal propositions and join the other Congressmen in day-to-day hard work in giving relief, on the ont hand, to those who were really in need and strengthening the national struggle, on the other hand, in order to attain our purpose.

He appealed to every one to sink all differences and work in a spirit of equality and friendship. If they entered the legislatures, it was because, Council-entry formed part of the Congress programme, thereby also trying to prevent injustice done to Indians, and preventing the Government from claiming that they were governing with the consent of the people.

PRESENT PROGRAMME

Referring to the present programme of the Congress, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai observed that it had not the apparent heroism and warmth of direct action. But the foundation of direct action consisted in nation-building activities. Now the work tended to be strenuous and they should carry on with almost religious faith and fervour so that the country might be ready for the last phase of the national struggle which, to him did not appear to be very far off.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTIONS

Mr. S. G. Warty's Candidature

Mr. S. G. Warty, M. A. is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay University Senate from the graduates' constituency. The elections are to be held some time in next July

SENIOR CAMBRIDGE

is the **SUREST FOUNDATION**

on which you can firmly plant your feet for all further successes. Constant study and Best coaching are necessary to make you successful.

BOTH MORNING and EVENING CLASSES.

High Level Of Efficiency
is our motto

For
ENGLISH—II M. A. University prize winner.
MATHS —Englishman having more than twenty years experience in recognised European Schools.
PHYSICS - CHEMISTRY — Ex-demonstrator Fergusson College.
HYGIENE — A Doctor and experts on every subject.

Apply:— **SENIOR CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE,**
Near Congress House, BOMBAY.

Miss Vazifdar Wins Women's 1,500 Metre Cycling

N. E. Sends Greetings To Bombay Olympic Association From Poona On Wheels

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's message, which had been brought to Bombay from Poona by a cyclist, to the Bombay Presidency Olympic Asscciation, was read on Saturday exactly at 2-55 p.m. by the President of the Association at the Cooperage, Bombay.

His Excellency, in his message, congratulated the organisers of the Olympic games, on their enterprise on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' reign. He hoped that the games would be a great success.

HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

In raising the Bombay Presidency Olympic standard, Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, said that the idea of holding the Olympic games on the auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' reign was indeed a grand one, and the formation of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association just at this juncture was a happy coincidence.

The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association had been long overdue, and Sir N. Saklatwalla said the Olympic spirit and the Olympic ideals which permeated the entire presidency was testified by the number of individuals (about 400) who had come down to attend and take part in the sports, from Karachi in the North to Dharwar in the South, at such a short notice.

UNIQUE MEET.

Bombay had every reason to feel proud of the fact that the first official Marathon race in India was run on her lap, and also to the fact that this was the first time when the metric system was used in the measurement of sprint and long-distance items in this country. This latter fact brought India on the lines of those Western countries which had adopted the metric system as fixed by the International Olympic Association in Europe. The present meet was again the first time when women and children were given exclusive and separate programmes for themselves. In every respect the present meet was unique in the history of athletics in this country.

The speaker hoped that the athletics of the Presidency would always hold aloft the standard which he was going to raise and in doing so he declared the Silver Jubilee Olympic games open.

RESULTS OF EVENTS

The following are the results:

MEN'S PENTHALON: (1) A. H. Priestley; 10 points. (2) P. Macdonald; 13 points.

WOMEN'S 50-METRE FINAL: (1) Miss N. Maseykh; (2) Miss I. Maseykh.

Time: 7 secs.

WOMEN'S PUTTING THE SHOT: Best hand. (1) Miss M. Webster; (2) Miss M. Craggs.

Dist.: 22 ft. 6-1/2 inches. Both hands: (1) Miss N. Maseykh; (2) Miss M. Webster.

Dist.: 43 ft. 7-1/2 inches.

WOMEN'S 83-METRE HURDLES: (1) Miss O. Lincoln; (2) Miss I. Maseykh.

Time: 16 secs.

WOMEN'S 100-METRE RUN: (1) Miss N. Menashy; (2) Miss S. Kelly.

Time: 13-1/5 secs.

WOMEN'S THROWING THE JAVELIN: (1) Miss M. Craggs; (2) Miss K. Sirwai.

Dist.: 54 ft. 3 inches.

WOMEN'S BROAD JUMP: (1) Miss N. Maseykh; (2) Miss F. Menashy.

Dist.: 12 ft. 9-1/2 inches.

WOMEN'S 1,500-METRE CYCLE RACE: (1) Miss P. Vajifdar; (2) Miss M. Webster.

Time: 3 min. 18-4/5 secs.

WOMEN'S HIGH JUMP: (1) Miss O. Lincoln; (2) Miss N. Maseykh.

Height: 4 ft.

F. A. Cup Final

Won By Sheffield Wednesday, By 4 Goals To Two

LONDON, April 27.

At Wembly, to-day, Sheffield Wednesday won the F. A. Cup final, by defeating West Bromwich by four goals to two.

At half-time the score was one goal each.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOUR OF ENGLAND

Programme Limited To 30 Matches

LONDON, April 27

The All-India Cricket tour of England will be limited to 30 matches which Mr. R. H. Mallett who is arranging the fixtures considers sufficient in order to avoid overstrain similar to that of 1932 when Indians played 38 matches. Team will have three days rest before each Test.

The last Test at the Oval will be extended to four days play in the event of rubber not being decided by the matches at Lords and Manchester.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from column 4.)

centering was really fine.

I am compelled once more to repeat that the umpiring was far below the requisite standard. Both Umpires, Hodgins and O'Connor, showed little knowledge of the corner rules and besides there were omissions by the score. I hope this year's umpiring is going to serve as an eye-opener to the Aga Khan Committee of the next Tournament.

Reflections On Aga Khan Tournament

By Short Corner

VICTORY FOR CUSTOMS

As I had expected the Customs won the replay against the "Times of India" by two goals to nil. Afzal replaced D'Souza at inside-left and S. M. Khan was included in the team at the expense of "Ginger." Dique moved up to the pivotal position. While the former change was for the better, I cannot say the same of the latter. I cannot understand what prompted the Customs to prefer Khan to Brewin. Brewin is undoubtedly one of the best centre-halves in the city and his omission was a blunder. By this, I do not in any way wish to discredit Khan, as he is quite a good player, but what I want te drive home is the fact that "Ginger" Brewin should not have been dropped.

I have a tip for the Customs and that is to play either Khan or Herby Lynn in goal. Few will deny that Cowton's days are past; he is not the same man that played the Olympic XI. All through this season I have never seen him show a speck of his old brilliance. I have seen Lynn on two occasions in goal, once in the Bhuchanan Cup last year for the Customs B and this year in the Gwalior Cup, also for B team. On both these occasions he played wonderfully well.

Now to come to Saturday's game. On their showing, the "Times" were backed to win and in fact a pal of mine wanted to lay a wager to that effect and what more offer odds. Darng fellow! Luckily for him, I was hard up at the time, so you see I lost an opportunity of enriching myself by a couple of rupees. The Customs won but the game was not so exciting as the previous one. Perhaps it was due to that fatal first minute goal. The umpires, James and O'Connor allowed the players too much rope and naturally scientific hockey was at a discount. Page, that sticker, of the "Times" concentrated more on the man than the ball and hence did not show up so well as he did last time. He was fortunate to have escaped at the least a warning. Of the champions, little need be said, as everyone of the players has proved his mettle more than once.

On Monday, the Customs met with another stiff proposition in the Telephone Co., whom they beat by five to three after a well contested game. In this game a penalty bully was awarded to the Telephone Co. and it was converted. This is the second in the tournament, the first was against the "Times" and in favour of the Customs but it was abortive. Till a few minutes from the end, the result was in the balance.

The Customs are getting surprises galore for on Wednesday the Bombay 'Varsity held them to a goalless draw. This was mainly due to three men of the University, Jameson, Gidney and Leo Pinto. Pinto's goal-keeping was such that the like has not been seen for quite a long time. That diminutive figure under the bar let nothing pass him. Of the Preventive men, Afzal was the most hard-working, while Abreo and Aslam were two sound backs. Anyway, I back the Customs to win the replay and then the cup as well. Customs, remember my money is on you, so don't let me down.

Umpiring of this game was deplorable. Johnnes knows nothing of the corner rules and his supervision of the game was in a word--poor. Umpire Cummings had to help him and pulled up offences under the very nose of umpire Johnnes. Cummings is not quite free of blame either. He seemed to be in a hurry, and gave only three and a half minutes and three minutes respectively in each half of extra time. I had last made a suggestion that the Committee should get a fine new stop watch for umpires. Is the suggestion going to be carried out?

I was just forgetting all about Monday's second game between the Lusis "B" and the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The Lusis nearly sprang a surprise when they held on to their two to one lead for well-nigh fifteen minutes from the end. Then they crumbled down and the Railway scored goal after goal till they reached the half a dozen mark.

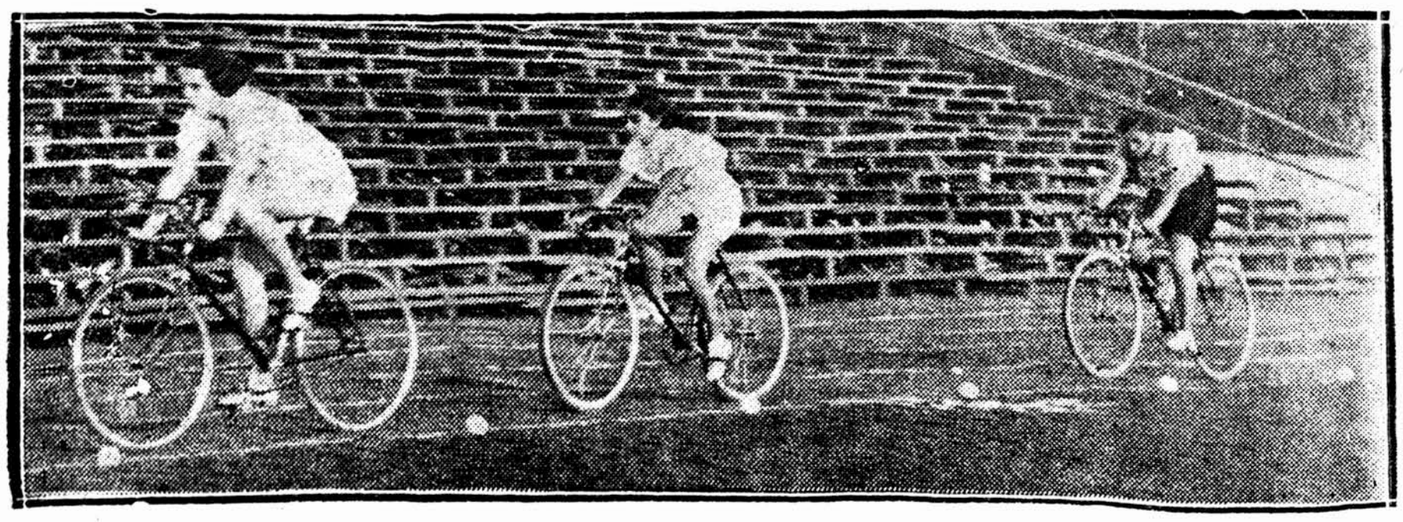
Within twenty-four hours from the defeat of the second string of the Lusitanians, the first eleven met with their death and were unceremoniously washed out by the Kirkee Ordnance by four goals to nil. I never expected the Goans to go down so easily and I think the cause for this was the reshuffling of their teams. Five changes in the team! Where then is the need for team work? Playing together is the way to build up a team. Some of the changes were not for the better. Francis at outside left was a poor substitute for Rozario and was more or less a passenger in the game. Many of the supporters of the local side left the stands and marched home being disgusted.

Three men have impressed me very much from the Ordnance team and they are Tyrell, Hira Singh and Amar. All fine players. The others are all quite good. The team as a whole played much better than they did against the Brijraj Young Men. Umpiring of this match was quite satisfactory. Capt. Colyer has shown great improvement.

The semi-final in the bottom half of the draw was decided on last Thursday. The B. B. & C. I. Railway qualified for the final at the expense of the Kirkee Ordnance. The game was one worth watching and I enjoyed it thoroughly. I expected the Ordnance to go down easily but they fought hard and were unlucky losers. It was late in the second half that they played up so well that many thought they would draw.

After being two goals down, Tyrell moved up to centre forward and reduced the lead with a fine goal. From the Railway team it is difficult to choose the best performers. But those who impressed me were, Loderick, Dean, Smith and P. Bartlett. Of the Kirkee Ordnance, Tyrell was the best, while Morley in the right flank was also good. Of the remaining, Hira Singh and Amar were the most hard-worker runs on the left flank and his

(Continued in column 3)



Miss Webster wins her heat in the 1,500 Metres Cycle Race held at the Cooperage on Friday.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Few Hints To Aga Khan Committee

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

DREARY COURSE OF AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Bombay is now passing through its usual phase of hockey-fever. From the look of things it is clear that the attack is a rather mild-one. The Aga Khan Tournament, the premier hockey tournament on the side of India, has been on for a pretty long time and it is still dragging on. I cannot understand why a tournament, especially a big one, should take such a long time to be played through. In other parts of India, they would have finished it in about two weeks. Bombay takes six or seven instead.

DIFFICULTIES OF OUTSIDERS.

Perhaps the Tournament Committee do not realise that by prolonging their Tournament like this they make the entry of up-Country teams very difficult, if not impossible. Most people cannot afford to stay away from their jobs and homes for long periods and meet the heavy expenses of playing in the leading tournaments of the country. Even for local teams it is not an easy matter. To my mind, the best thing for the Committee is to refuse entries of teams of the non-descript type. It will save them the bother and expense of arranging matches for them which few people would care to witness even free of charge. I hope the Aga Khan Committee are not anxious to book their entries just for the sake of inflating the ranks of Competitors and showing their big list to the world.

EASE THE CONDITION OF PLAYERS.

Another point which strikes me is why some of the matches are not played on some other ground, say the Cooperage for instance. The latter is in tip-top condition with stands and everything ready for use. With the help of this ground the Aga Khan Committee could easily drop the 4 o'clock games and save the players from the ordeal of playing in the hot-blazing sun. Then the tournament could be finished more quickly and conveniently, having matches on the Azad Maidan and the Cooperage simultaneously.

I am sure players, whether from the City or outside, would welcome such a move. The question of the spectators should not weigh too heavily with the authorities. The fans would go wherever there is a good game or where their favourite teams are appointed to play. I know that Bombay public are not sufficiently hockey-minded to fill up the stands at two places at the same time. Only Calcutta can do that. But we have to put up with what we have got, until the love for the game is more widespread.

LACK OF CO-OPERATION UNDERMINING SPORT.

The chief trouble with the sporting life of Bombay is that there is not sufficient hearty co-operation between its different sporting organisations. Suppose, for example, there was a co-operating spirit prevailing between the Aga Khan Committee and the Western India Football Association there would be no need for the former to put up stands every year at great expense. They could play off the tournament on the Cooperage, where there is a permanent stand now—at least the money-making part of it—and save this needless expense. At the same time, it would save the football-and-hockey-going public a good bit of money, as then the authorities would be easily able to lower the gate charges to a considerable extent. The latter do not seem to appreciate the fact that the public not only want good games to watch, but also desire them at a cheap rate. The only way that can be done is by curtailing the expenses as far as possible. The direction I have mentioned above is the easiest and surest way to achieve it.

ATTRACTION OF COOPERAGE.

There can be no objection to the distant location of the Cooperage ground, as some people did when the question of playing the matches in the Hockey League was raised. The Aga Khan Cup was actually played at the Southern end of the Oval a few years ago and it was as enthusiastically supported than it has ever been. The recent Gwalior Cup Tournament has dispelled whatever fear there was in existence. Both in point of entries and public support, it was a marvellous success. Therefore, what now remains for the powers-that-be on either side is to settle their terms on which the Aga Khan Tournament may be played on the Cooperage from next season.

AVOID CLASH WITH BEIGHTON CUP.

Now turning to the entries in the Aga Khan Tournament I have heard from all quarters that they are disappointing. I have explained above why most of the up-country teams shun Bombay. They prefer Calcutta, because the Eastern Capital provides them with all the attractions and inducements which players and clubs desire. Nonetheless, I stoutly believe that if the Aga Khan Committee were to shift their dates a little earlier so as not to clash with the Beighton Cup, many of them may be persuaded to come to Bombay. I do hope the Aga Khan Committee would pay their serious attention to this point next year.

POOR RESPONSE TO BOMBAY'S INVITATION.

The New Zealand tour also had its toll. The Manavdar State Team, one of the most favourite teams of Bombay fans, had to stay away because four of their players, including the chief himself, were invited to join the tourists. St. Patrick's of Karachi, who were in the finals for the last two years were considerably weakened by the absence of Laurie Fernandez and Tom Blake, two of their star players, who were also found in the ranks of the tourists. The net result of this was that the tournament suffered from the lack of its spices.

The Bhopal Wanderers and the three teams from Kirkee furnished the full complement of outside visitors—a very poor collection indeed, considering the importance of the tournament. However, some of the local sides shone astonishingly well. I shall dilate on them on a later occasion.

MAJOR FARRAR DEAD

Well-known Trainer Killed By Fall From Horse

Major C. B. Farrar, the well-known trainer died at Bangalore on Tuesday from the effects of a fall from a horse. Last Bombay season Major Farrar had some success on this side, although he was better known in Calcutta.

'AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Customs Qualify For Finals Against B. B.

A large crowd was treated to hockey of a high standard on Saturday when the Customs and Bombay University replayed the semi-final in the Aga Khan Tournament. The cup holders attacked from the beginning but L. Pinto was again the stumbling block. Cowton had also to leave his charge on two occasions when the 'Varsity forwards made spasmodic raids. Afzal made a spectacular effort to score and just missed the target by inches with a backhand shot.

Milne drew first blood by running down on his own, although it looked a clear case of sticks from the press stand. Play was in mid-field when half-time arrived.

Pinto brought off a wonderful save on resumption from a shot by Afzal. Feroze Khan increased the lead by converting a pass from Jagat Singh which Pinto fell in clearing.

Umpire Cummings made a big blunder in giving a penalty against Cowton, who was pulled up for kicking the ball inside the circle—a new interpretation of the rules, which surprised people with knowledge of the game. Fortunately the 'Varsity failed to utilise the chance of reducing the deficit. Towards the closing stages the Customs were content to hold on to their advantage and retired worthy winners.

Result:—

CUSTOMS A C 2 goals.
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY nil.

The teams were:

Customs A. C.:—Cowton: Abreo and Aslam: Khan, Brewin and Kher Singh: Sweeney, Milney, Feroze Khan, Afzal and Jagat Singh.

Bombay University:—L Pinto: J Jameson and Gidney: A Mascarenhas, W Fernandes and J Pinto: D'Cruz, Oliveira, Elias D'Souza, Naidu and E D'Souza.

Umpires: — Messrs. Cummings and O'Connor.

Monday's Match at 5-30 p.m.

B B & C I Rly. vs. Customs.

The band of Durhams will play for the Finals and Major-General Needham will distribute the trophies.

E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd.

The Fifteenth Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., was held at thir registered office at Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on Friday when the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ending 1934 were received and adopted.

The Report showed a profit of Rs. 1,29,038-0-9.

Mr. Fred Stones presided.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

"In the year 1934 we had what had almost come to be looked upon as the annual strike in the local Textile industry. This certainly did not improve the earning capacity of your mills. I am however pleased to report the successful working of the new Conciliation schemes introduced by the Government of Bombay and wish to compliment the Bombay Government in passing such unusual legislation and on the choice they made in appointing Mr. Gilligan to the post of Labour Officer.

LABOUR OFFICER'S WORK

Mr. Gilligan has adopted unusual methods but in my opinion, methods which were entirely necessary to meet a very difficult situation in the Bombay labour world. I look forward to the scheme eliminating strikes in Bombay mills and am only too sorry in the interests of your Company that such an officer was not appointed at least ten years ago.

"You will notice from the Directors' Report that two of your Mills show profits, which compared with the size of the Mill and the amount of interest paid, compare favourably with other Mills in Bombay.

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

Prize For Children

The Management of "Capitol" Cinema write:—

We should be obliged if you could spare a little space in your "Sunday edition to inform your numerous little readers that we are holding a prize essay competition in connection with the film DAVID COPPERFIELD.

The best short essay submitted by any reader under the age of 16 on the subject of "David Copperfield" the film and why did you like it will receive a dialogue and action script book of this film, on the cover of which are the genuine autographs of all the actors, actresses and producers of this picture. There will be another prize of an illustrated edition of the book for the next essay sent by those under the age of ten.

We are having daily matinees at 3.30 P.M at which parties of children will be admitted at concession rates provided they are accompanied by an adult.

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 1 POINT

Gold Firm But Silver Weak

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED STRONG

BOMBAY, April 27

On Saturday, cross rates registered a small reactionary advance.

VERY STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened easy but recovered the lost points towards the close. The undertone was very steady. There was good trade calling and some covering.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

London gold was firm but silver was weak.

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED FIRM

Wheat was quiet but linseed was firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange and Metal markets were closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, April 27

Previous closing	11.89
To-day's opening	11.84
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	11.88
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, April 27

Previous closing	6.50
To-day's opening	6.53
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6.51
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August ..... Rs. 238

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 27

New York cotton was quiet and uninteresting in the absence of any speculative activity with traders adopting an attitude of caution owing to recent silver developments in Washington. Some May liquidation was in evidence but it was taken by spot house buying.

Trading in July commenced at 11.84 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing. The market early showed signs of easiness under May liquidation bpt later developed steadiness on some covering and trade calling with July gradually coming up and closing at 11.88 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York York, April 27

The following were the opening ranges.

May (11.79/11.79) 11.80/11.80
July (11.84/11.82) 11.84/11.83
October (11.47/11.44) 11.42/11.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.54) 6.56
American July (6.49) 6.51
Egyptian March (8.15) 8.11
Egyptian July (8.15) 8.11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27
10-45 p.m

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 236-8 and Rs. 238 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 238 with New York closing futures 1 point down.

BOMBAY BULLION

SILVER VERY WEAK

Bombay, April 27

Silver opened steady at Rs. 86, 86/6 and 86/13. After early steadiness, prices gave way under reactionary selling and liquidation while further sharp decline followed lower London cables and closed easy at Rs. 81-4, 81-8 and 81-14 at 10-30 p.m.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/7/6, 36/9/6 and 36/10/6. The market showed slightly easier tendency following weakness of franc and closed steady at Rs. 36/7, 36/8 and 36/9.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 27

Previous closing	4.81 1/8
To-day's opening	4.82 1/4
To-day's closing	4.82 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 27

Previous closing	4.81 1/8
To-day's opening	4.81 1/2
To-day's closing	4.82 1/16
Difference	+.00 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, April 27

Previous closing	72.78
To-day's opening	72.75
To-day's closing	72.91
Difference	+.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 481-1/2 and then eased to 4.81-1/4 but later developed firm tendency improving to 4.82 1/16 at the close.

Franc opened at 72.75 and then improved to 72.78 gradually working up to 72.91 at the close.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 27

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	36 1/4d.	35 1/8d.
Spot	36 3/8d.	35 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 27

Gold per ounce (£7-4-9 1/2) £7-5-4

DISCOUNTS

London, April 27

3 months (5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 p.c. to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 p.c. to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 p.c.) 5/8 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 27

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.50 3/4) 5.50 7/8
New York on Bombay (36.50) 36.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-8) 1-8 1/2
London on Milan (58.18) 58.25
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 5/32

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 26.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £88
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 3/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £89 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 5/8 X. D.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 27

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 65-1/2, July 68-1/4 and October 69-3/4. Trading was quiet but prices ruled firm with traders awaiting foreign developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99-5/8. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 27

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£224 3/4 buyers £225 sellers. Dull) closed
Lead (£12 7/16 buyers. No sellers Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£34 3/4 to £35 1/2) closed
Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE

Crop April-May (£17 3/4 value) £18 sellers
Dunlop May (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Lightning May (£18 15/16) £18 15/16

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/4) 5 3/4 paid and sellers
April-June (6 1/16) 6 1/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£12) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£9 7/16) £9 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£14 3/4) £14 7/8 paid

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 27

Wheat May	4 7 0
Linseed May	6 12 3

The tone was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 27

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 27

General Motor (dol 31 1/8) dol 30 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 3/4) dol 13 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/8) dol 32 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 87 1/4) unquoted

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Profit-Taking In Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 27

The Jubilee following closely on the heels of Easter is probably the cause of the slow return of holiday currency. Clearing Banks are consequently not overwilling lenders. Despite this however, their resources are fairly heavily drawn on, owing to the markets continued expansion of treasury bill holdings and widening interest of investment demand in the Stock Exchange.

Silver was further active and speculative business was done to-day but with a large general week-end profit-taking prices were adversely affected to the extent of over a penny. Spot was fixed 35 1/8d.

RAJEN BABU AT AKOLA

Taken In Big Procession & Presented Civic Address

AKOLA, April 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pt. Govind Pant arrived here this morning and were accorded a rousing reception. They were taken in a big procession through the prominent streets of the town.

Addresses were presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad by the Akola Municipality and the Cotton Market Committee.

Replying jointly to the addresses, the Congress President said that the honour given to him was due to the love of people for the Congress of which he is the President. He hoped that the enthusiasm of people would outlive the present demonstration.

Referring to the earthquake calamity of Bihar Rajen Babu said that the help pouring in from all corners of the country for the 'quake-afflicted people of Bihar attributed to the nation-wide awakening due to the last fifty years of work of the Congress.

Opening the Exhibition, the Congress President said that attention should be paid to articles of necessaries instead of luxuries and emphasised the need of supporting Khadi industry.

The Subjects Committee of the Berar Provincial Conference meets to-day at 1 p.m.—United Press.

ADDRESS TO RAJEN BABU

JUBBULPORE, April 26.

Immediately after the termination of the A. I. C. C. session, Babu Rajendra Prasad accompanied by Sardar Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant arrived to attend a crowded meeting at Tilak Bhumi, where Babu Rajendra Prasad was presented with two addresses, one on behalf of Jubbulpore citizens and another on behalf of Jubbulpore District Councils.

REPLY TO ADDRESS.

Replying jointly Babu Rajendra Prasad thanked the Reception Committee and specially Seth Govinddas and Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, the Chairman and Secretary respectively, for their excellent arrangements.

Further congratulating the Jubbulpore citizens for their sacrifices for the cause of the country and their great enthusiasm and devotion towards the Congress, he appealed to them to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers and thus strengthen the Congress.

Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Nariman, Sardar Patel and Pt. Pant also addressed the meeting.

The Jubbulpore Municipality also decided to present Babu Rajendra Prasad with a civic address, but Babu Rajendra Prasad refused to accept it due to the recent Municipal controversy.

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves to-night for Akola and he undertakes a tour in C. P. Hindustani, from June 17 to 26. According to the present arrangement, he reaches Drug on June 17, Raipur on 18, Bilaspur on 19, Balaghat-Seoni on 20, Chhindwara-Betul on 21, Harda-Khandwa on 22, Narasingpur on 23, Jubbulpore on 24, Dhamoh-Saugor on 25 and Katni on 26.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, April 27.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 93/13/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 93/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/9
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109/4
5 per cent 1935 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 121
6 per cent K P T 1956 121
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 93-13 declined to 93/8 to close steady as above.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 27.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 to 15th May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 to 15th June.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July-Sept.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks selling T T 276 1/2
Banks buying T T 273 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 545
Banks buying D D 555

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/2 nominal
Banks buying T T 78 nominal.

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 176 1/2 nominal

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 119 nominal.

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.81 1/2 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/8 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 27th inst.
Java/London 7.09 27th inst.
London/Paris 72.78 26th inst.
London/Belgium 28.37 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.82 1/2 26th inst
London/Italy 58.06 26th inst.
London/Berlin 11.93 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 26th inst.
London/New York 4.81 1/8 26th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.11 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-4-5 25th inst. £7-4-9 1/2 26th inst
Silver London Ready 34 7/8 25th inst. 36 1/4 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 35 25th inst 36 3/8 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 77 1/4 25th inst 80 1/2 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 25th inst. 5/8 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c 25th inst. 11/16 p.c 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 25th April	16,115
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,807,198
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,784,151

U. S. WINTER WHEAT CROP

Private estimates of winter wheat are extremely bullish to the extent of 352 million bushels.

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

Renewed General Buying

MARKET SHOWS GOOD TONE

Bombay, April 27.

The local Share Bazaar opened steady to-day at about unchanged prices. Later on there was general buying and the market displayed very good undertone.

There was fairly active buying in Tata Steel Shares which resulted in steady improvement but towards the close there was some realising. It appears that confidence is now returning and the market looks like mproving.

The improvement in Securities is inducing new buying and the technical position of the market being healthy, the action was impressive. It appears that some buyers are still waiting to enter the market on setbacks. There was some professional unloading in hopes of lower prices on last days of transfers when weak holders generally unload. Budley differences again widened. There is decided change in the general sentiment and the market is preparing for a big upheaval in coming months.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, April 27.

100	Am. Advance	285 0
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	876 4
250	Bradbury	108 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 27.

Century 290, 288, 291, 290, 293, 292
Bom Dyeing 870, 873, 872, 880, 877, 875, 876
Kohinoor 202, 205, 206, 205
Central India 326, 330, 329, 332, 330
New Great 161, 160, 161
Simplex 82-8, 83-12
Swadeshi 208, 210, 208, 212, 210
Bundi 46-8, 46-12, 46-4, 46-8
I. Cement 405, 412, 410, 411, 410
Punjab 26-12, 26-8, 27, 26-12
Shahabad 416, 413, 412, 413-12
Andhra 1655, 1660, 1662, 1680, 1672, 1675
Tata Hydro 177-8, 178-2, 177, 178
Tata Power 1565, 1560, 1580, 1575, 1600, 1590, 1587, 1592
T. Steel Dfd. 650, 645, 652, 647, 660, 655, 661, 660, 682, 672, 667
T. Steel Ord. 141, 140, 141/8, 144, 143/8, 143, 142/4, I42
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170/8, 170/4
Bellapur 285, 283, 293, 291
B Steam 288,
B. Burma 360, 361, 360, 362

100	Century	292 8
100	Central India	330 0
100	Colaba	131 4
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	190 10
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	76 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	67 8
100	Kohinoor	205 0
250	Laxmi	680 0
100	Madhavji	11 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1,050 0
250	Model	57 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	161 4
100	Oosmanshahi	57 8
100	Phoenix	328 12
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	83 12
100	Swadeshi	210 0
100	Swan	71 4
25	Tata	16 0
500	Vishnu	1,410 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	93 0
25-50	Central	35 4
500	Imperial	1540 0
125-500	Imp Cont	381 14
50-100	India	117 4
5	Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	46 8
70	Gwalior	115 0
160	Indian	410 10
40	Katni Def.	1350 0
100	Katni Ord.	388 12
75	Okha	221 4
10	Punjab	26 12
100	Shahabad	413 12
70	United	79 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	43 8
200	Oriental	4600 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1,675 0
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bombay Tram	156 14
100	Bom Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	198 2
100	Tata Hydro	178 12
1000	Tata Power	1,592 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	865 4
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	91 4
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	69 0
100	Mandra Bhon	95 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Trapty Valley	770 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	27 0
30	Tata Steel Defd	667 8
75	Tata Steel Ordinary	142 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	168 12
50	Belapur Sugar	291 14
250	Bombay Steam	288 12
125	Bombay Burma	362 8
15	Bombay Burma Contry	118 12
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	3-1-6
50	Bombay Telephone	107 4
100	Indian Bleaching	140 0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	505 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	491 14
1000	Port Canning	590 0
15	Scindia	10 11
30	Tata Construction	76 0
25	Tata Oil	18 4

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	280 0
7	pc Bombay Tram	78 4
5	p.c. Central India	502 8
7	p.c Katni 1st	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	142 8
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 2
7	p c Tata Hydro	137 8
7½	p c Tata Power	1375 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 4
5½	p.c Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c Vishnu	625 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 26.

Broach A/M. Op. 240 1/2; Highest 243 3/4; Lowest 240 1/2; Closing 243 3/4.
Broach J/A. Op. 235 1/4; Highest 239 1/4; Lowest 235 1/4; Closing 239 1/4.
Broach A/M 1936 Op. 223 1/2; Highest 227: Lowest 223 1/4; Closing 227
Oomra May Op. 210 1/4: Highest 213 Lowest 210 1/4; Closing 213.
Oomra July Op. 210 1/2; Highest 213 3/4, Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 213 3/4
Bengal May Op. 139; Highest 142 1/2; Lowest 139: Closing 142 1/2
Bengal July Op. 140 1/2; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 140 1/2; Closing 41 1/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 16 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 10
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 38 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27.

Following a further rise of 17 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 240/8 for Broach J/A delivery and prices advanced to Rs. 241/8 on active buying and short covering Later on there was considerable profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs 239/8. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of three points but heavy selling in the local market depressed prices to Rs. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	243	0	0
Broach J/A	238	0	0
New Broach A/M	225	4	0
Oomra May	213	0	0
Oomra July	214	0	0
Bengal May	139	0	0
Bengal July	140	12	0

SILVER PRICES TO BE RAISED TO 129 C.

Foreign Purchases To Be Stopped

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. Ali Mahomed Mecklai and Co. have to-day received the following Cable from their New York friends, Messrs Carl M. Loeb and Co:—

"Rumour Government considering raising domestic price 1.29 simultaneously stopping foreign purchases."

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bombay, April 27

Gold worth Rs. 43,02.876 was exported from Bombay during the week ended April 27.

The whole shipment was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, and it was carried away by s.s. Mooltan, which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon.

Besides this, sovereigns worth Rs. 8,92,186 which were for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam were also exported during the week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,27,45,99,429.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 26.

May	78.30+3.00
July	78.80+3.00
September	79.67+3.00

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 26.

Spot silver prices were fixed to-day at 81 cents which shows a rise of 4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 26.

Market:—Market is uncertain.
Spot 36 1/4
Forward 36 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 26.

Gold Bars Fne per oz. £7-4-9 1/2

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
May 132 July 120 at Cross Rate 4.81 1/8.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 244—Liverpool May 6.54 Rs. 42 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 239/8—Liverpool July 6.53 Rs. 44 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 244—Liverpool May 1936 6.23 Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 244—New York May 11.85 Rs. 29 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.83 1/8.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A 239/8—New York July 11.89 Rs 34 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.81 7/8.

POLICE RAID SADAQAT ASHRAM

Hunt For Socialist Literature

Series Of Raids And Searches In Patna

PATNA, April 27.

Early this morning, the C.I.D. raided the Sadaqat Ashram and made prolonged searches for proscribed socialist literature in the offices of the B.P.C.C., the District Congress Committee, Bihar Central Relief Committee, and the Vidyapith Library and a room occupied by Mrs. Chandravati Devi, a well-known Congress worker, but nothing incriminating was found.

Similar searches were undertaken simultaneously in the "Yogi" office, and the house of Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad, Advocate, in Kadamkuan.

From the latter place, a number of Hindi books, namely, "Laban Lila" by Mr. Buddhinath Jha, "Baismisadi" by Mr. Rahula Sankirtyana, "Avanga", four cipies of "Mahatma and Lenin" and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's "Seva Dal" in English were seized.—United Press.

COMMUNIST LITERATURE SEIZED

But No Arrest Effected So Far

PATNA, April 27.

The house of Mr. B. P. Sinha, Barrister, Secretary, Bihar Socialist Party, was also searched at 8 a.m. and one copy of "Lenin" in Hindi, one copy of Karl Marx's life and some other literature on Socialism and Communism written in English and Indian languages, were seized.

Searches in the "Yogi" Office were confined to the Bihar Socialist Party's Office therein and the room of the Editor of the "Yogi." Nothing was seized there.

Searches in Mr. Jaleswar Prasad's house were confined only to the Town Congress Office and a library named 'Jugantar Prakashan Samity' situated in a part of the building.

No arrests have been made anywhere.—United Press.

HUNT FOR SOCIALIST LITERATURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 27.

Since early morning the city police are busy searching the belongings of Ramkrishna Sharma Benipuri, Editor "Yogi", a Hindi weekly at "Yogi" office.

The search is believed to be in connection with the literature of the All-India Congress Socialist Party. The search is proceeding.

Ramkrishna Sharma is a well-known Socialist.

JAIN PRIEST FIRED AT

Alleged Attempt To Take Possession Of Temple By Force

NEW DELHI, April 26.

A report is received from Hoshangabad that a wealthy parwar of Bina with eight followers armed with guns, swords and lathis has been arrested for alleged firing of shots and using force to intimidate priests of a Jain Shrine of Nasaiji in Gwalior State to remove the Shastras and instal the idol instead.

It is reported the situation is a result of the long drawn controversy between Taranpanthis and Parwar sects of the Jain community. It is stated that hitherto Nisaiji has been in the possession of Taranpanthis who have so far refused to instal the idol as desired by parwars but carried out the worship of their shastras as enjoined by the founders of their panth. Now it is reported that a few days back, a wealthy parwar of Bina with eight armed followers went to the temple, it is alleged, with a view to forcing the priest to remove the shastras and instal the idol instead.

The party, it is reported, fired several shots and forced their way to intimidate the priests to accept the idol. Receiving information the State police arrived at the spot and arrested the party. Investigations are proceeding.

This has created a sensation in the Jain community since it is the first attempt to take forcible possession of the temple. Its attached properties are worth over five lakhs.—A.P.

STORM SWEEPS OVER COCHIN

Great Havoc And Loss Of Life Reported

COCHIN, April 27.

Cyclonic storms swept over Cochin and its suburban areas yesterday causing great havoc and loss of life. A Mahomedan boy aged eight years was killed instantaneously by the fall of a cocoanut palm at Kaloor in Cochin.

A report from Devikulam indicates that as a result of heavy winds a special pavilion erected for the meeting of a congregation to celebrate the Easter fell and a Christian was killed, and about 15 persons injured.

Many trees also were uprooted.—United Press.

SRI PRAKASH ASKED NOT TO RESIGN

KANAUJ, April 27.

At the Farrukabad District Political Conference held at Kanauj with Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant in the chair, a resolution was adopted urging on Mr. Sri Prakash not to tender his resignation from the Assembly as now Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya could enter the Assembly if he chose from the Gorakhpur-Benares division.—A. P.

Mercuric Silver

Rapid Rise Followed By Heavy Unloading And Collapse

MARKET WILD AND BUSINESS IRREGULAR

("CHRONICLE" MARKET CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April 27.

The local Silver market was erratic to-day and prices fluctuated within a wide range of rupees three.

Following a further rise of 4 cents to 81 cents in New York, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 85 for Vaishakh delivery. There was heavy short covering, which resulted in a rapid rise of rupees two and prices were quoted at Rs. 87.

The market was wild and business was irregular, buying and selling range was annas eight.

Heavy Selling In Silver

BIG DROP IN PRICES

BOMBAY, April 27.
(11-0 p.m.)

There was heavy selling in silver to-day. Silver Vaisnakh cased off to Rs. 80-8 in the evening, after touching Rs. 87, the highest rate of the day. The fall was due to general liquidation as a result of a private bearish cable from New York.

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS.

Erratic fluctuations were witnessed throughout the day. London cables were bearish and a well-known big operator was selling heavily on the slightest rise. Quotations changed by a rupee or so, every now and then.

LATEST BULLION RATES

Bombay, April 28
12-15 a.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	80	10	0
Silver Vaishakh	81	0	0
Silver Jeth	81	7	0
Gold ready	36	1	3
Gold Vaishakh	36	3	6
Gold Jeth	36	5	0
Broach July-August	238	0	0

MASKED BANDIT IN RAILWAY TRAIN

Threatens Woman And Decamp With Her Belongings

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

A masked bandit is reported to have boarded a woman's compartment in a running train between Chandausi and Jaroon on the E I. Rly. and threatened the sole occupant of the compartment with immediate death if she raised an alarm, and decamped with her box of ornaments and other luggage.—A. P

REPUGNANT TO MODERN CONDITIONS

Vaishnavas Join Anti-Untouchability Campaign

MYSORE, April 27

At the seventh Mandyam Sri Vaishnava Conference held at Mandya held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Tirunaranachari, a resolution stating that the custom of untouchability is repugnant to modern conditions and ideas of members of Vaishnava community to help to the best of their ability in the early removal of the social disabilities imposed by custom on the so-called untouchable classes, was unanimously passed.

The Srivaishnava women's conference also held on the same day under the presidency Ranganayakiamma passed a resolution supporting the Harijan uplift movement.—United Press.

FIGHTING IN COURT ROOM

Contempt Proceedings To Be Taken Against Advocate And Risaldar

MOGA, April 26.

A commotion occurred in the court of Tehsildar at Moga yesterday resulting in the contempt of court proceedings being started against an advocate and a risaldar of Ransi village.

The Advocate as the defence counsel was cross-examining the risaldar who is alleged to have given an insulting reply to one of the questions. The Advocate is said to have thereupon slapped the risaldas on the face in the court room. They grappled with each other using offensive language. The lawyers and the members of the public tried to effect a compromise but the Tehsildar decided to take contempt proceedings under section 228.

He has sent up the papers to the Sub-Divisional Officer ordering the Advocate and the risaldar to furnish securities which they did.—A.P.

SEVERAL COTTAGES COMPLETELY GUTTED

Over Rs. 16,000 Damage In Sind Village Fire

KARACHI, April 26.

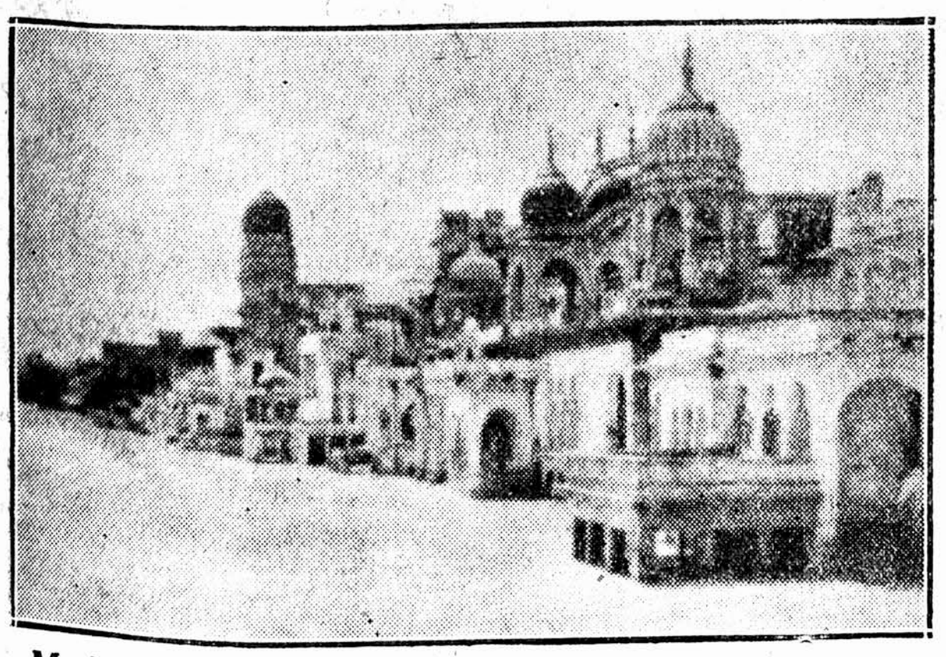
Information is received here from Johi in Dadu District that a big conflagration broke out in the village as a result of which several cottages of villagers and houses of contractors were completely gutted.

Property valued at Rs. 16,000 is reported to have been involved including currency notes of Rs. 1,200.—United Press.

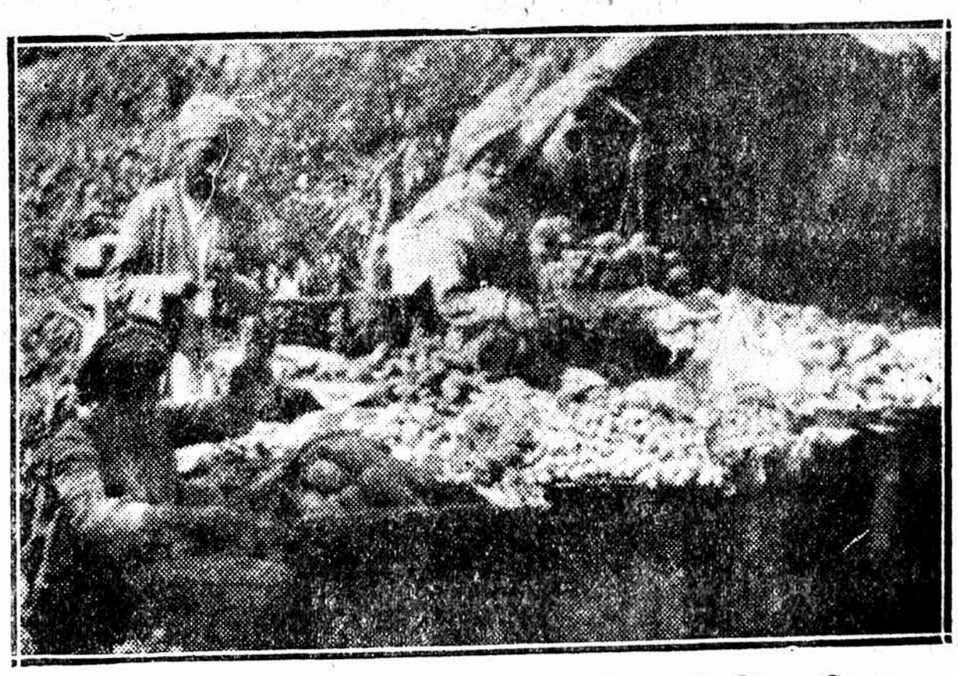
ROOSEVELT RECEIVES DEPUTATION ON PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE

(Left to right) (standing) U. S. Secretary of War Dern, Senator Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, Manuel Roxas of the Philippine House of Representatives and Teodoro Sandiko. President Roosevelt is seated at his desk.

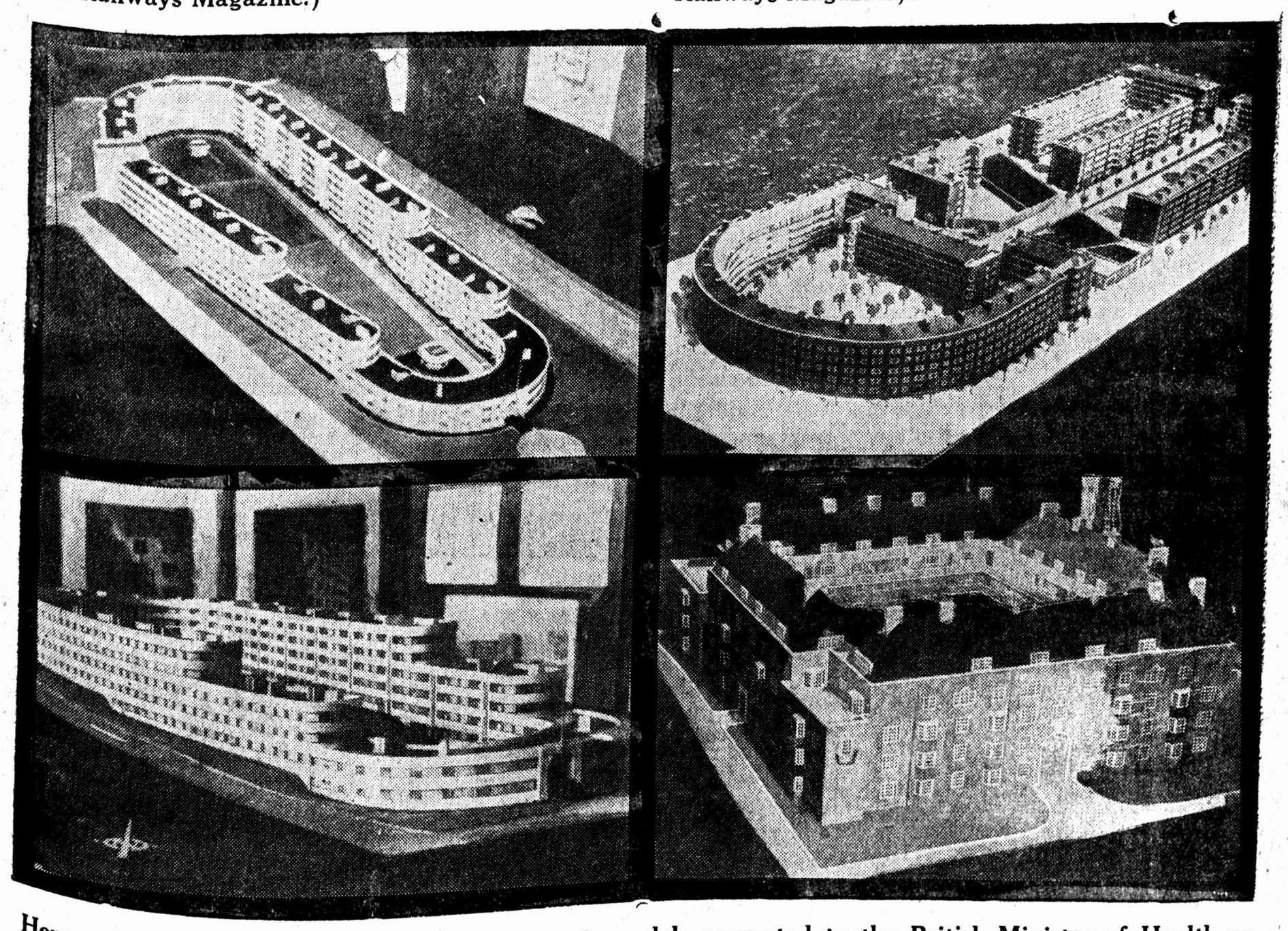
Harold Lloyd, the famous comedian, with his daughters, Peggy and Gloria, watching the races at Santa Anita Park, California.



Mathura: View of the Ghats. (Courtesy: Indian State Railways Magazine.)



Mussourie: Fruit-seller. (Courtesy: Indian State Railways Magazine).



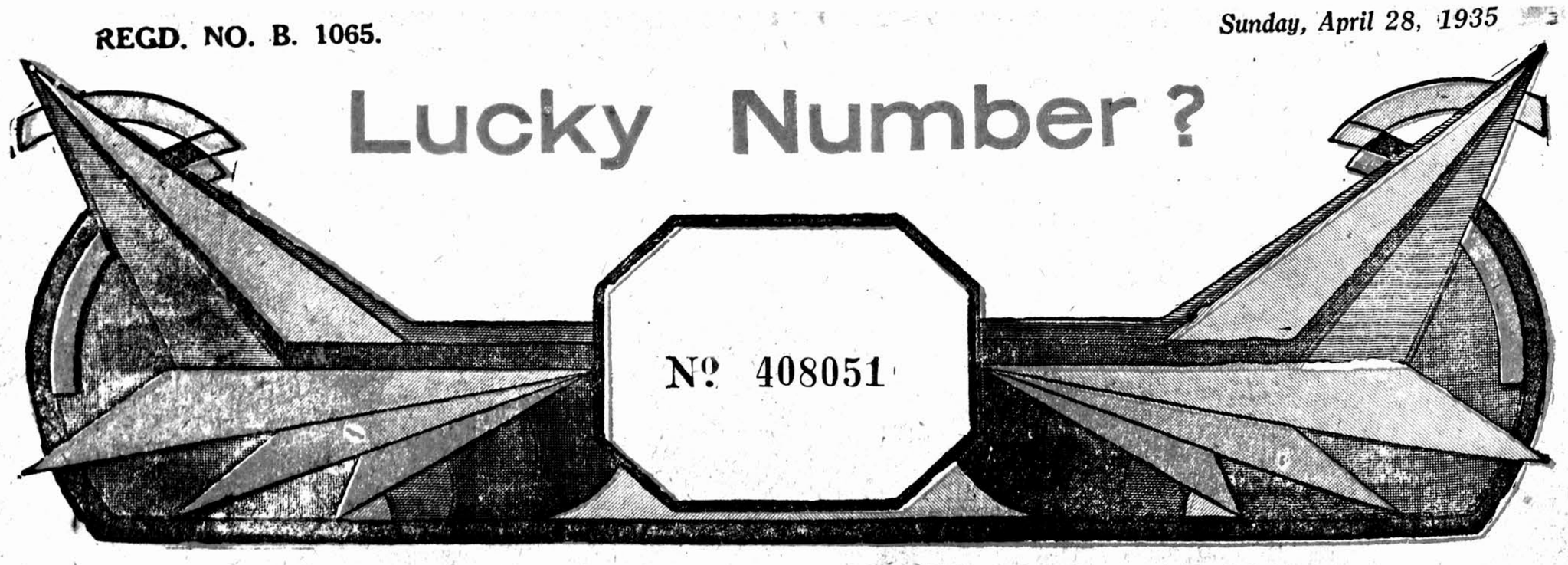
Here are four pictures of the three different scale models suggested to the British Ministry of Health as being ideal for the working class of the country. These modern flats are built on modernistic lines and most have flat roofs. All models offer the maximum amount of sun and air to all apartments. At the top left, the Block of flats for the city of Manchester. Note the terraced roofs. At the right, top, flats for the Trowbridge street housing scheme. At bottom left, another view of the proposed Manchester flats. At the bottom, right, the Duchy of Cornwall Housing Scheme at Kensington.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

Sunday, April 28, 1935

Lucky Number ?



ENERVIN GIVES YOU

ENERGY IS GOT FROM

What is the Matter with YOU ?

(1) Is it physical weakness ?
(2) Do you feel mentally depressed?
(3) Have you lost your appetite and sleep ?
(4) Are you tired of taking medicines ?
(5) Do you feel difident to do any work ?
(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games ?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy ?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

If Your Answer is "YES" to any of the above Queries

START TAKING

ENERVIN

TO-DAY

It Must do You Good

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAM-KRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.